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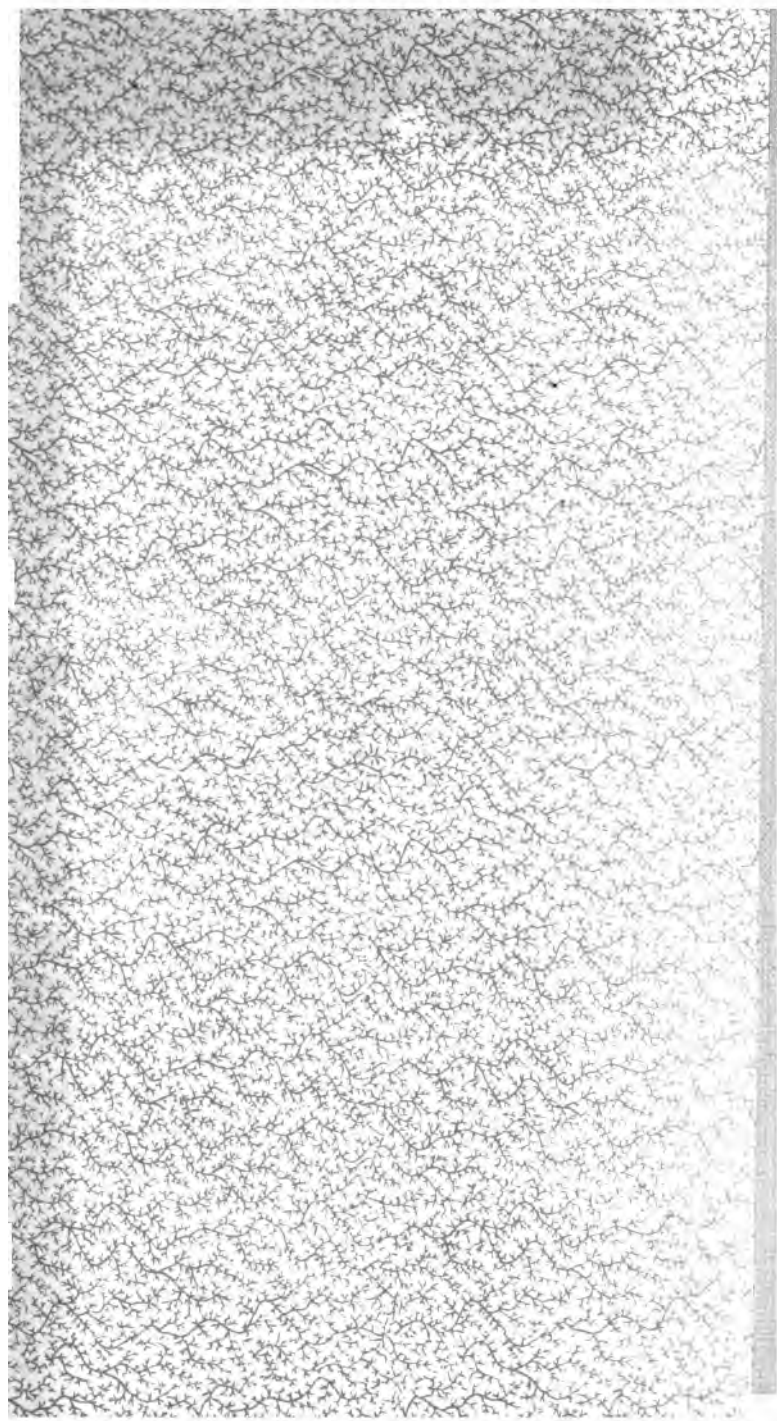
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A
VINDICATION
OF
THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

IN ANSWER TO
"SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF DARTMOUTH
COLLEGE," AND "A CANDID ANALYTICAL
REVIEW OF THE SKETCHES," &c.

Published by the Trustees.

CONCORD:
PRINTED BY GEORGE BOWEN.

* Sold wholesale and retail at the Concord Bookstore,
September, 1812.

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~~John Wheelock~~

1815

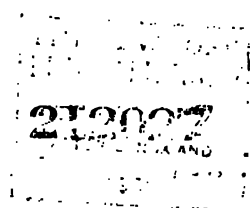
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

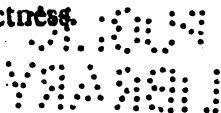


THE Trustees of Dartmouth College are called upon, in no ordinary strain of obloquy and abuse, to justify their conduct in their official capacity. A pamphlet has appeared, entitled, "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College," in which they are arraigned at the bar of the public. All their conduct, for several years, is wantonly misrepresented, and they are personally vilified in a very extraordinary style.— Coeval with, and, in some parts of the country, preceding it, has appeared, by another hand, "A candid, analytical Review of the Sketches."— The writers of these pamphlets have chosen to withhold their names; and even the names of their printers, and the names of the places where these wonderful productions first saw the light, are studiously concealed from the public.

The duty of the Trustees to protect and cherish the interests of the Institution, of which they are said to be "the treacherous and deceitful guardians," compels them to appear before the public, in their own defence, and in defence of their own proceedings.

President Wheelock is referred to in the "Sketches" as the person who furnished the facts therein stated. He has never denied his responsibility in this case. On the contrary, he expressly referred the committee of the Legislature, before whom he had a hearing last June, to the "Sketches," as containing a just representation of facts. He will therefore be treated, in the following pages, as the author of that work : and if, in self-defence, his character and conduct be necessarily exposed, no blame can attach to the Trustees.

It is to be understood, that each of the members of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College, concerned in making the present publication, is not personally knowing to all the facts herein asserted ; but, either from his own personal knowledge, or from information from his fellows who were present when they took place, or from other sources of information, is so satisfied of their truth, as to be willing to be responsible for their correctness.



VINDICATION.



IN the first section of the "Sketches," the Trustees are charged in a very solemn manner, by the President, with having perverted the monies arising from the Phillips fund; with applying them contrary to the will of the donor. This is repeated in the Sketches in various forms of expression, and insinuated in a variety of shapes in almost every page. Let us examine this subject, this high coloured charge. Every gift is either absolute or conditional: if absolute, it may be disposed of in such a manner as the donee shall elect, without rendering any account to the donor: if it be conditional, the donor must, at the time of conferring the gift, express in some distinct and explicit manner the condition on which it is to be holden by the donee; and the manner of declaring the trust or condition must conform to the nature or legal method of passing of the title to the thing given or granted. Thus if it be a thing conveyed by deed or devise, the condition or nature of the trust must be expressed in the deed or testament. Things merely personal may perhaps be delivered under such verbal conditions, as to become forfeited to the donor in case of their non-performance.

Now all the property given by Dr. Phillips, and afterwards converted into a fund by the act of the Trustees, except £37:10:0, was real estate, and conveyed unconditionally to the Board in the year 1781, and so remained vested till 1789. The Trustees then accept the sum of £37:10:0, on the verbal representation of Dr. Wheelock, "that it was presented by Dr. Phillips on the condition that the Trustees should add this sum to the lands deeded by Dr. Phillips in 1781, and 400 acres of land in Warren, and other lands to the amount of the same sum of £37:10:0, and appropriate the whole as a fund to the support of a Professor of Divinity," and pass a resolution making the appropriation accordingly, as recited in the

bring us to Commencement 1809. Why then, during that period, from 1793 to 1809, were votes perverting the Phillips fund suffered to be passed, by directing the Professor, who was to enjoy it, to preach, and hear recitations, &c. ? It was, because attending to either of these, or other duties assigned in the various ordinances of the Trustees, was by no one of the Executive Officers or the Trustees considered as inconsistent with the design of the donor in making the establishment.

But the Trustees are charged in the Sketches with designs to aid the new church, and build up and support a party against the President among the inhabitants in the village, by furnishing them with a preacher without expense to the inhabitants. In support of this charge, we are referred to a vote of the Trustees passed August 29, 1806, (see Sketches, pages 7 and 8) "nor shall he," that is, the Professor of Divinity, "by any contract or subscription, receive any emolument except from the Trustees of said College." In addition, it is said, that the Trustees have ordered the Professor of Theology to preach in the meeting house to the inhabitants, &c. and in this way have perverted the funds ; that they have unnecessarily raised the salaries of the Professors. With what view were these suggestions made ? Was it not to throw an odium on the gentlemen who now compose a majority of the Board ?—Surely this must have been the object.

Let it be remembered, that the President had in the Board a majority which favored his views, till Commencement 1809. The death of Dr. Smith, and the election of Governor Smith *in the year preceding Commencement*, paved the way for the election in the Board of Dr. M'Farland and Mr Marsh, which gave the majority of which the President complains, and "which controls the counsels of the Board," (see Sketches, page 71.) With this in view, will the reader believe that President Wheelock himself was the author of all these very measures ? that, as chairman of the committee, he reported the very resolutions of which he now complains ? and that the Board adopted them at his request ? Such is the fact, as appears from a certified copy of the report from the records.* Nor will the President dare to excuse himself, by saying that he acted as the organ of the committee, and signed the report by their direction, and against his own opinion. For

* See Note (C) at the end.

such was not the fact; on the contrary, he acted with the committee, and urged the acceptance of the report. Since that transaction, all the members of the Board, of whom the President complains, except Mr. Niles, Mr. Thompson, and Judge Farrar, viz. Judge Paine, Mr. Marsh, Dr. M'Farland, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Payson, have been elected into the Board. At the time therefore alluded to, viz. 1806, other men "controled the counsels of the Board," who themselves were controled by the President. At that time they passed the resolution, "that, as the people in this vicinity esteem it a duty and privilege to contribute, according to their abilities, towards a compensation to the Professor of Theology for his administration to them; they have the privilege, provided it be not done in a way repugnant to the true intent of the resolution of the Board of Trustees, in relation to the manner of his receiving his yearly compensation for his services as Professor of Theology." The Trustees leave it entirely to Dr. Wheelock, and his casuist the Reviewer, to reconcile these votes with each other; and to reconcile the President's own conduct at that time with his present professions and statements in his Sketches.

What will the public think of the conduct, the sincerity, the veracity of this afflicted and oppressed man? Does he not falsely and wrongfully attempt to palm his own misconduct, his own inconsistency, upon others who knew nothing of the measures, and who could have had no agency in their production?

We are told in the Sketches, page 9, that "the financier called this arrangement (that is, the appropriation of the Phillips fund for the support of the Professor who preached on the Sabbath) in question, at their meeting in August 1807; he stated to the Trustees, that by their own appointment and express desire, he had at an early period consulted fully with the donor, who assured him, as agent of the Board, that his view and aim in giving was to make an entire establishment of the Professorship;"—"that he considered its duties to consist in public and classical lectures to the students, and more private instructions to prepare their minds for the ministry, should Providence open the way; finally, *that he did not consider preaching as the official business of the Professor*; and therefore did not expect and could not consent that any part of the fund should be applied to the support of a preacher any further than, *that what of the fund may be used by the Board in this*

way shall be replaced with interest. Mr. Freeman added, that blending the products of this gift with *foreign monies*, and its object with *foreign objects*, was contrary to the original design; and that in any case the rents could not be alienated, nor used except as loans to be refunded with interest." In page 10, we are told, "that the Reverend Professor Smith adduced a letter of Dr. Phillips in reply to one written by him, while officiating as the appointed preacher, on the subject; in which reply the donor, with great caution, would not consent that any avails of his donation should be used for preaching, any further than in the way of a loan to be refunded to the establishment." And in the same page His Excellency Governor Gilman is made to say, "that he was in opinion with the financier, from the substance of remarks which had fallen in conversation from the lips of the donor; and that on his death-bed he intimated, that he should have done more for the College, were it not for his fear that there would be a future perversion." There is something so extravagant in these quotations, that the Trustees cannot pass them over in silence.

It will be observed, that these gentlemen, viz. Dr. Wheelock, Dr. Smith, and Mr. Freeman, from 1795 to 1804, had been active in the appointment of four different persons to fill the office of Phillips Professor of Divinity; and that after each appointment they expressly made it a part of the duty of the Professor to preach, no-doubt in the ordinary way, that is, to the officers, students, and inhabitants, as had been at all times the practice: and now, for the first time, in 1807, Mr. Freeman discovered "that Dr. Phillips had told him finally, that he did not consider preaching as the official business of the Professor." Dr. Smith adduced a letter from Dr. Phillips, in which he said, "he would not consent that any avails of his donation should be used for preaching." And Governor Gilman said, "that on his death-bed, he (the donor) had intimated that he should have done more for the College, were it not for his fear that there would be a *future* perversion." What is the evidence here offered? In 1815, President Wheelock says, that in 1807 Mr. Freeman said, that soon after the year 1790 Dr. Phillips, ten years after he had made an unconditional gift to Dartmouth College for the support of a Professor of Divinity, leaving it wholly to the Trustees to assign his duties, said, "that he did not consider preaching as the official business of the Professor." Dr. Wheelock says, "that Dr. Smith produced a letter from Dr. Phillips, which said,

that he would not consent that any avails of his donations should be used for preaching." Dr. Wheelock says, "that Governor Gilman said, that Dr. Phillips on his death-bed INTIMATED, that he should have done more for the College, were it not for his fear that there would be a FUTURE perversion." No record was ever made of any one of these wonderful sayings, till they were recorded, in 1815, in that notable book, "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College." They are now recorded for the important purpose of convicting, before the public, the present majority of the Trustees, (who were all appointed since these wonderful sayings were pronounced) of a perversion of the Phillips fund. Their certainty all now depends on the vague recollection and doubtful veracity of the President, who is in this case the only person injured, and is also the prosecutor. Were folly, weakness, and malignity, ever more apparent than in these extravagant charges against the Trustees?

Why did not these exclusive friends of the College in the Board, while these things were *in transitu*, (who, by the bye, were then a majority,) raise their voices against these perversions? The reason is obvious; the President did not know that either of the Professors of Divinity elected would not enter into his views, become pastor of the old church, and be as convenient a tool for him as the other learned Professors had been; and it seems, in order to ascertain this, the President and his friend Dr. Smith consulted Mr. Shurtleff for that express purpose, before they would consent to his election. Had such been the case, there would have been no perversion. If the Professor elected had joined the President, and administered to the old church, we are told in express terms "there would have been no difficulty," (Sketches page 23) and of course no perversion of the fund. The President would have been satisfied. Had he been satisfied, Mr. Freeman would never have remembered in 1807, that in 1790 or 1791, Dr. Phillips did not consider preaching as any part of the duties of the Professor; and Dr. Smith would never have adduced any letter, &c. &c. In this case, all these sayings, letters, and hearsays, would have been useless.

How remarkable was it, that Dr. Phillips should have entertained fears of a FUTURE perversion? Will it be said, that these fears of Dr. Phillips, on his death-bed, were excited by a spirit of prophecy? Could he know that such corrupt men as the present Trustees would be elected? Or did they arise from an acquaintance with the characters and

management of the Trustees then in office? Who were these? They were President Wheelock, Mr. Freeman, Dr. Smith, &c. &c. And during all the time, Dr. Phillips was Trustee, and was acquainted with the management of the funds.—The President and Trustees (if we are to believe the Sketches) were perfectly agreed. The President was not then tormented with “whisperings,” “innuendos,” “dark surmises,” “attempts from an occult origin ripening into efforts to change first principles.” No “dark charges,” under the semblance of godliness or public spirit, were then paving the way to “elections to fill vacancies more in the way of new sources of opinion and feeling than of the old.” No “threatening explosions” then terrified the haunted imagination, or disturbed the quiet spirit of the President. All was peace and harmony. ‘Already had Theseus vanquished the Minotaur.’ ‘Already had Hercules taken the golden apples, and cut off the heads of the Hydra.’ If then the Trustees had a right to prescribe the duties of the Professor of Divinity; if they did assign it as part of his duty to preach to the officers and students of College; if they did consent to have him preach in the meeting house for greater convenience where the inhabitants also might attend; and if they did consent, that he might administer ordinances in a manner not to interfere with the discharge of the duties of the Professorship; who has a right to complain, and who can say that in so doing they have perverted the funds? Dr. Phillips had prescribed no duties; who should do it? Should the President? If not, who could but the Trustees?

But it is said that the Trustees have assigned duties to the Professorship, which have not been performed by the present incumbent in the office. The President it seems has kept exact minutes of the number of lectures and sermons delivered by the Professor since he has been in office, with the exception of a very limited period. Mr. Shurtleff was elected by an unanimous vote, and supported by the President’s suffrage. He may therefore be considered as having been, at the time, the President’s candidate. Did the President ever exhort this young man to be more faithful in the discharge of his duty? Did this faithful sentinel ever give information to the Board, of this unfaithfulness, if any existed? In what part of the Sketches are we to look for the history of the performance of these imperious duties? Was he not the father of the whole family composing the University, and ought he not to have treat-

ed every member of the family as standing in that relation? Is he not the head, the principal of the Institution, and has he not a superintending care of all the departments? Is he not the supreme Executive, and ought he not to acquaint the Trustees with the unfaithfulness of their servants and ministers? Yet this information was never given to them.

But what did he do? Why really it is shameful to repeat his own story on the subject. As soon as he began to think that the Professor had some independence; would act for himself out of a principle of duty; that he could be induced neither by frowns nor flatteries to become a tool, and to violate a good conscience; he then, instead of becoming a faithful monitor to this inexperienced young man, turns spy; begins to keep minutes of his deficiencies, or pretended deficiencies; gives no intimation to the offending party, or to the guardians of the Institution; keeps all his observations to himself during the term of eleven years, and then, for the first time, publishes them to the world. During all that time, he is watching for the halting of one whom he ought to have warned: and then bursts forth to overwhelm at once, with obloquy and odium, this Mordicai, who has been sitting securely for eleven years in the king's gate.—But, who knows that these minutes are correct? No one, we presume, has turned spy, except the President; and the minutes of a spy are not entitled to credit. It is humiliating to the Trustees to behold the Hon. John Wheelock, LL. D. President of Dartmouth University, descending from the pinnacle of human greatness, and turning spy to watch and minute the conduct of an individual, brought into public notice and public office by the exertions and influence of this same exalted character!!!

The author of the Sketches, at the close of the history of the origin and progress of the Theological Establishment, informs us, "that it exhibits a *chain of facts*, with their bearings, from the first act of the donor, through the proceedings of the donees, connected with other events and circumstances, filling the period of twenty-two years. They lead in their unequivocal exposition to the following results."

The Trustees, in the discharge of their official duties, or in answering the charges exhibited against them in the Sketches, have nothing to do with expositions, impressions, or results. These afford a more proper element for more exalted geniuses, such as Dr. Wheelock, and his Reviewer.

It is surprising to observe from what trivial circumstances such great minds can draw conclusions ; out of what mere surmises, conjectures, or even inuendos, they can by construction make contracts, stipulations, conditions, or exceptions ; and in the same way dissolve them again at pleasure. These things, skilfully managed, as they always are by such rare geniuses, will prove either the affirmative or negative of any proposition to which they may be dexterously applied. They are vastly better than any explicit undertaking, covenant, contract, condition, or declaration of trust ; because they may be made to mean any thing, may be enlisted on either side, and made to suit any state of things. Do we want to make the character of a friend good, they will answer the purpose. Do we wish to destroy the character of an enemy, a rival, they do precisely as well. Do we wish to have a fund appear to have been perverted, a charter violated, these are the very instruments to serve the turn. Do we wish to show that the funds have been faithfully applied, or a charter preserved inviolate, or that we ourselves are very just, wise, deserving or meritorious men, these may with equal ease be pressed into our service.

On the whole, we leave it to the public to decide, whether "the chain of facts" contained under this head be not a mere rope of sand ; whether the premises, taken in their connexion and bearings, are not false ; and whether any of the conclusions drawn from them can be justly said to follow ! and whether, if the facts be true, and the conclusions do follow, the crimes charged do not lie at the door of the accuser ; or are imputable to the members of the Board of Trustees, whose characters are wantonly vilified in the Sketches and Review.

We proceed to the second head in the Sketches,

"RELIGIOUS ORDINANCES."

This chapter commences and continues the history of several foolish quarrels in the neighborhood, and in the churches ; of which it may with truth be remarked, that the President has always several on hand. The Trustees do not wish to cast unnecessary odium on the character of President Wheelock ; but it is utterly impossible to communicate to any one unacquainted there, a knowledge of the state of things at Hanover and Dartmouth College, "in their connexions and bearings," without bringing into view the more private character and deportment of this man.

There is a certain class of men who never take any enlarged views of the measures necessary to promote the welfare of society, or the particular community of which they are members, or of the general character or conduct of individuals with whom they must necessarily have intercourse in the concerns of life. Such men are always the heroes of their own story. Every measure, which places them in the foreground of the picture, promotes their views, honor, or interest, is right in itself. Every measure which, in any degree, thwarts their views, or lessens their importance, is precisely so far wrong. Every man who falls in with their measures, and magnifies their importance, is a particular friend. Every man who pursues a different course, or who is even indifferent, is either a personal enemy, or at least a very suspicious character. No measure relative to the concerns of their community is appreciated or disapproved according to its general and permanent effects upon the interests of such community; but is considered according to its present "bearings and connexions." These will always be said to be bearings upon, or connexions with, the public good. The consequence is, that every person in community is a special friend or an implacable enemy. Friends must be caressed and flattered; enemies must be persecuted and driven out of every place of importance, if not out of the community: and for this very good reason, that friends of such men are all the friends of the public, and the public interest: their enemies are enemies to the community, and have some corrupt and selfish design upon its interest. And as there will always, in every community, be some men of independent minds, these little men, though great in their narrow sphere, are always in a state of irritation. There is always some Mordecai in the gate, some one who will not bow down when the great man passes by. Such men, in early life, are always sycophants and flatterers, and mean dependants upon those who are one grade higher than themselves. And as they creep to more important stations, they arrogate to themselves learning, talents, abilities, public spirit, and patriotism. Wherever they go, the Washingtons, the great men and worthies of one country, and the princes, prelates, and lords of others, are their particular friends, pay them court, and upon special application give them letters of faint and scanty commendation. It is remarkable, however, that these friendships, favours, and flatteries, are never heard of

from the patrons ; but are trumpeted about their little circles by the party thus highly favored, or their more humble friends and servants. General Washington has never told the world, of his particular friendship, intimacy, or partiality for Col. Wheelock : yet how faithfully have they been celebrated in the *Sketches and Review* ! How remarkable it is, that the *Sketches and Review of the History of Dartmouth College, &c.* should afford such a luminous account of the chivalrous feats, the benevolent acts, the disinterested deportment, and the virulent persecutions of Dr. Wheelock ! Would it not have been better that these things should have been omitted, till they could have been looked up from rusty leaves and antiquated papers ? The Trustees cannot perceive their connexion with the matter now in controversy, except as they were designed and may tend to prejudice the public mind in favor of a seemingly persecuted martyr, and against his supposed persecutors.

It may further be remarked, that men of the character and disposition which we have endeavored to describe, having risen into importance by fawning and flattery rather than merit, and by reputation for talents which they do not possess, expect in their turn to be flattered ; and continue to flatter the little ones within their wake ; draw around them all the kindred spirits, whose business it is to speak the high praises of their prototype, in *Reviews, Sketches, and Eulogies* : others are employed to watch, listen, evedrop, and carry home the news. These latter fill the ears of their patrons, and neighboring country and village, with "dark surmises, hints, inuendos, jealousies, coins of new opinion and feeling, and attempts from an occult origin ripening into forcible efforts to change first principles," and such like trash : while the former magnify them into solemn facts, in their letters, their reviews, and other ephemeral productions. Thus the neighborhoods of such men are always the scenes of contention, party spirit, turmoil, and confusion.

Such has been the case for many years in the neighborhood of Dartmouth College. Almost every man in that vicinity has been, at times, and many alternately, the special friend or pointed enemy of the President. He has violent personal quarrels and lawsuits with his own brethren, and many of his numerous tenants on his variety of farms and plantations. He and one of his nearest neighbors have been alternately friends and enemies as often as their interests have coincided or interfered, for many years past. In

these personal quarrels, almost all the villagers have found it necessary to take sides, or have been treated by the President as enemies, or guilty and designing neutrals who were plotting against the public interest.—It has been the policy of the President, as much as possible, to interest and involve the Executive Authority and Trustees of the College in these controversies. Those who have declined entering the list in behalf of the President, either Tutors, Professors, or Trustees, have been treated as personal enemies to him and the Institution, or faithless and treacherous friends.—His are warfares which admit of no neutrals.....When the President and this neighbor have been at variance, the other Executive Officers have been called upon by the President to unite with him in forbidding the students to board at his neighbor's house, under the authority of an ordinance of the Trustees vesting the Executive Officers with power to prohibit the students boarding at houses which they should disapprove.—These controversies have produced slanders on the one side, and recrimination on the other. And in some instances these quarrels have been brought by the President before the Trustees, and they called upon to institute inquiries, and make reports, to vindicate the injured character of the President, as involving the Institution in disgrace and infamy.... These things are frequent, and generally known in the neighborhood of the College.

The difficulties between the churches, which form the subject matter of complaint in this chapter, have assumed the same aspects, and been carried on in the same vindictive spirit. Of the merits of this controversy, as relates to the Christian conduct or deportment of the different churches or their respective members, or by whose fault the schism was made, most of the members of the Board composing the majority have no knowledge: nor can they, in the capacity of Trustees, ever have any concern in it, nor with propriety take any cognizance of the subject.—The President has, however, from time to time, endeavored to involve the Board in this controversy. The Trustees thought it necessary to submit these remarks, before they proceeded to answer the charges exhibited against them in this chapter, that the public might properly understand the character of the man with whom they have to do, and the source of the difficulties in which they are involved.—It is stated in the Sketches, that during the whole time of Dr. John Wheelock's Presidency, great harmony prevailed among the Executive Officers, and between them and the

Board, until 1809. This was so far from being the case, that almost the precise reverse of the proposition is true.— Had it been ascertained, that the President had found means during that period, by a mode of management peculiarly his own, to keep constantly a majority in the Executive, and Board of Trustees, who would favor his views, and submit to his domination, the fact would not have been denied.

It is a well known fact, that the Hon. Bezaleel Woodward, the Hon. Elisha Payne, and others, were conscientiously opposed to many of the schemes of the President; which were however attended with success. These men often strove in vain against the current. It is well known, that the Hon. Peter Olcott was frequently with them in the opposition. It is equally well known, that the Rev. Dr. Burroughs and Mr. Freeman were for a long time much dissatisfied with the measures which were adopted; and that much dissension and sharp contentions arose from the opposition given by these and other gentlemen to the measures adopted and pursued by the majority. Care was however taken in making the election, and in the management of those elected, to secure a majority of persons over whom the President could maintain the ascendancy.— Some of the means used for these purposes will now be mentioned.

Doctorates and other distinctions were a powerful means to make friends and conciliate enemies. Most of the churches formed in the vicinity in early times, in imitation of the church planted at Hanover by the first President, took the Presbyterian form; and there was a Presbytery formed, known by the name of the Grafton Presbytery.— In process of time, as ministers were settled, all these churches adopted the Congregational form of church government, except the church which the Sketches call the College church, and the Rev. Dr. Burroughs's church which had been collected in another parish in Hanover. The Grafton Presbytery, therefore, consisted of these two churches: Dr. Smith and President Wheelock at the head of one; and Dr. then Mr. Burroughs, and Jonathan Freeman, Esq. at the head of the other. In early times, Mr. Burroughs had fallen under censure, and been excommunicated by the Presbytery; and was under censure for many years; till at length a settlement took place. The President took off the *bull* of excommunication;* and in order

* See Note (D) at the end.

to restore perfect harmony, Mr. Burroughs, at the moment of returning friendship, was honored with a degree of Dr. in Divinity. The opposition of Dr. Burroughs and Mr. Freeman in the Board immediately ceased, and each continued entirely devoted to the views of the President, without ever afterwards once questioning in the Board any measure which was proposed by him, till the time of their respective deaths.

Soon after this reconciliation, Dr. Burroughs, leaving his own church, was translated to the pastoral care of that branch of the College church, the members of which resided and generally had meetings on the west side of Connecticut river, under a stipulation of receiving from the President \$100 per annum towards his support.—These we mention as instances of the temporizing policy of the President, and as indicative of his real character.

In order to show the influence which the President gained over the minds of a majority of the Trustees by this management, some few things more will now be mentioned.—It will be remembered, that the President, in the Sketches, and his humble servant the Reviewer, repeatedly suggest that Dr. Wheelock has always considered the College as one of his children—as an heir to his estate; and that it was to inherit his property, &c. &c. This is no new story; it has been the story for these twenty years, and has been always used as one bait with which he has heretofore gulled the Board of Trustees. In the report of Mr. Freeman and Gen. Brewster, as a committee of the Trustees, recited in Sketches page 67, it appears that 600 acres of land, yielding a rent of £56:7:0 [\$187:83] annually, is assigned to the President: Mr. Freeman, speaking of this subject, has been heard to say, that an assignment of the lease for forty years would have been satisfactory to the President; but in as much as all his property would be given to the College, the committee concluded that they might as well assign the lease for the whole time—that is, for 990 years.*

Such was the ascendancy of this man over at least some of the Trustees, and such was the effect of his pretending to make the College an heir to his estate. We shall see in the sequel, on what conditions the College is to become an heir to his estate. Evidence of the same management, and its effects, is furnished in abundance by the vote passed as early as 1782, which is recited in the Sketches, page 63.—

* See Note (E) at the end.

Particular attention to the situation and finances of the College, and to the wording of this strange resolution, is requested. We are informed in the Sketches, page 28, that in 1779, the auspicious year in which the President took the reins of government, "the Treasurer pronounced, that all the property of the Corporation, if sold at vendue, would not be sufficient to pay its debts." In 1780, 1781, and 1782, eighteen persons graduated, and in the succeeding year fourteen were admitted to degrees, as will appear by the printed catalogues: the average number of the students may therefore be estimated at thirty-two, or at most thirty-six. The tuition bills of that number, at \$4 per quarter, which was the then rate of tuition, will amount to \$576 per annum. The lands were then very unproductive. This, then, must have formed the principal resource of the Institution. There were at that time three learned Professors, viz. Woodward, Ripley, and Smith, whose salaries were about £.65 each. These gentlemen had been as long connected with the College as the President; and, without disparagement to him, if we may believe his own account, were as meritorious as he.

We will admit, however, that something is due to the dignity of the Presidential office; and that, being of equal merit, his salary should have been more than that of the Professors. Perhaps one fourth may be added on the score of dignity; this would give him not more than £.80.—In this situation of the College and its finances, the Board in 1782 "resolved, that this Board esteem the finances of the College such as will not admit a compensation to the President, any way adequate to his station and services.—As we esteem \$1000 per annum to be his just due, yet considering that his circumstances require something to be advanced towards his support, the Board hereby order \$1000 to be granted to him in part payment for his services for three years last past."—Now it may be asked, what were the inducements to pass this vote? The President had then been only three years in office. Why grant him \$1000 per annum, a sum at least equal to all the income of the College, and one fourth more than all the salaries of all the three Professors, the two oldest of whom then had families?

But the vote premises, that his circumstances required something to be advanced.—He was then a single man without a family. Will it be said that he was poor, and needed support? The Sketches inform us, and the Review:

er has testified, that he inherited a large patrimony from his ancestors, which he has since expended for the benefit of the College.—A salary conferred on a young man, in a new country, possessing a large fortune, double the amount of what the New-England Governors generally received at that time, equal to what is now given to the Governor of Connecticut, and but little less than that of the Governor of New-Hampshire; and one fourth more than is now given to the Governor of Vermont, in addition to the perquisites of five dollars for each degree conferred—and this given by a poor bankrupt Literary Institution, whose funds had been furnished by the community and individuals, for charitable purposes!!!—Any one recurring to these circumstances, must perceive that no ordinary motive could induce this proceeding; and may as readily perceive that the intimation must have come previously from the President.—He wanted a compliment, and an opportunity to show his generosity and good will to the College: and for aught appeared, wanted nothing more. Compliments were cheap—no money was to be paid; indeed there was none to pay. The President would give it all back; and perhaps even then talked of giving his whole property to the Institution. No insidious design of drawing this into precedent, or of enthraling the Board, or getting the control of the whole finances, then appeared. Voting a large sum would show the benevolence of the Trustees: giving it back would magnify the goodness of the President. And as no money was to be paid, one thousand dollars was as well as a less sum.

Thus the unsuspecting Board passed the vote; and the Hon. President, faithful to his trust, generously gives it back! How cheap! How pleasant! All was harmony. All was peace and good will. "The President signified his intention not to accept any *pecuniary* reward" (he wished only compliments) "for his past services; yet he had the highest sense of the liberality of the Board." The Board again resolved, "That this Board have a most grateful sense of the liberality of the Hon. President, in the generous donation of \$3000 due to him; and beg that their thankful acknowledgments, for this and many other signal favors, may be acceptable to the President." Compliments may be pleasant; but it should be remembered, that, "he who flattereth his neighbor, setteth a snare for his feet."

In 1785, the Trustees, not designing, it seems, to do any thing to affect the President's intended salary, "voted him £100 for the support of his table the year past;" a sum nearly equal to the salary of the two Professors at that time. In 1786, the farce of 1782 is to be acted over again, only with more solemnity. The Trustees, in their resolution, recite that the Hon. President has received *no compensation* for his past services—recite the transaction of 1782—mention the low state of the finances—and proceed to vote him £200 per annum from 1782 to that time, and promise again to pay him £300 when the Corporation shall be able. The President then proceeds again to request the Board to accept the sum of £800 then granted him; yet not exactly on the same terms; but "provided he shall die before he shall have made a *particular arrangement for the application of said sum.*" In this transaction, the deep laid plan of the President, to get under his control, not only the Trustees, but also the funds, and to secure to himself the power of appointment of the Executive Officers, begins to show itself. This seems, even at that early time, when the finances were low, and the Institution in debt, though not a great salary for the present time, was more (taken in addition to the perquisites of conferring degrees) than the Trustees could justify themselves in giving; except upon the expectation that, as in 1782, it was to be returned. However this may be, a small sum thus laid up, and to accumulate in the hands of the Trustees, it was evident might at some future time become an engine with which he might control their operations. Hence the uncertain and jesuitical provision, "unless he shall die before he shall have made a *particular arrangement for the application of said sum.*"—What is the meaning of this condition? Does it render the sum an accumulating fund to be applied by the donor for a Professorship? Does it enable him to appoint the Professor who is to enjoy it? Does it still remain his private property, and to be called out of the hands of the Trustees with interest? What is to be the operation of this provision? or can it have no operation on the gift? May it not be regarded as an "attempt from an occult origin" "ripening into an effort" to control the counsels of the Board? A detail of subsequent proceedings may perhaps answer these questions.

From 1786, £200 became the stated salary of the President, till it was within a few years raised by the Board. From about this time, the President began to charge the

Trustees, in addition to his salary, the expense of entertaining public characters and company at Commencement. His first charges were small, till at length they became settled and allowed at 40 or 45 dollars. About this sum was regularly allowed him for a great number of years, till his salary was raised, and in 1798 was allowed \$70. In 1789 the rents of 500 acres of land were granted to the President for an indefinite time, "on account of interest which is due to him prior to the past year"—see Sketches, page 65.—What was the nature of this assignment, or how long it continued, does not appear from the records; nor do the Trustees know its present situation. In the same year 1789, the Trustees "voted, that the rents of 100 acres of land, in the College Grant; so called, in Lebanon, known by being called the Loomis lot, be sequestered to the use of the President, in addition to his salary."*—In 1796, the Trustees voted to exchange with the President 50 acres of land in Hanover, within a few miles of the College, for 50 acres in Lebanon.†—The Trustees, from about the year 1790, for a considerable number of years, annually appropriated from \$.20 to \$.30, for the payment of the President's taxes.‡

Many things of this kind might be adduced from the records, which would tend to show, that previous to the year 1809, there was great harmony between the President and a majority of the Board; and show also, that the tendency and effect of that harmony was to impoverish the funds of the College, and to enrich the President. It is then not so wonderful, that a change of men and measures should disturb the feelings of the President. It is not because the essential interests of the College are injured; but because the Board will not longer suffer him to control the funds, lavish them on himself and his favorites, and permit him to make all appointments of the Executive Officers, that he has raised his voice against them.

We have said, that the President had continually endeavored to involve the Trustees in the controversy between the old and new churches.—In the year 1803, a long memorial was presented by the President, and Professors Smith and Hubbard, to the Trustees, on that subject; and afterwards, a specification of particular grievances growing out of that quarrel; which are so trifling and contemptible, that they can be described only in the words of the memo-

* See Note (F). † See Note (G). ‡ See Note (H).

rialists, and shall therefore appear in a Note.*—With these things the Board were embarrassed and perplexed from one meeting to another—committees appointed, and report after report made, “on the existing difficulties mentioned in the memorial of the Executive,” &c. &c.—Complaints have frequently been exhibited by the President, in which the conduct and character of the Professor of Divinity, in relation to that controversy, have been indirectly impeached.

In the year 1807, Mr. Francis Brown, a young gentleman of unblemished character, engaging manners, and inoffensive deportment, was nominated a Tutor. Mr. Brown had filled the office the year before. It was now by the President objected to him, that he had partaken of the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper with the new church, and was therefore unfriendly to the President; and no other objection was ever hinted at: in every other respect the President had a high opinion of his abilities as a Tutor.—On taking the ballots, the Trustees present were equally divided. The ballots were several times taken with the same result, and the Trustees detained several hours on this question; till at length one of the President’s particular friends observed, that if the objection stated was the only one, he would withdraw his opposition. Mr. Brown was accordingly re-elected.—No stone has been left unturned by the President, since the existence of this unhappy controversy, to embroil the Trustees in the quarrel.—He has endeavored, in every election of an Executive Officer, or of a Trustee, to induce the Board to act with a reference to that subject.

We come now to attend to the *charges* against the present majority of the Board, in the chapter under consideration. It seems to be a fact assumed by the author of the Sketches, that the church, called the *old church*, was connected with the Institution; and such was the connexion, as made it obligatory on the Board of Trustees to provide a pastor for the church. If there be such a connexion, it is of that mysterious and cabalistical kind which the Trustees cannot discover, and of course cannot acknowledge. The President has never been able to explain it to them; nor has he in this chapter, or any other, been able to produce a single vote or act of the Trustees, recognizing any such relation or connexion; nor is the church mentioned or even alluded to in the Charter; or, it is believed, in any of the records.

* See Note (1).

Will this unhappy difficulty arose : nor is the church, even in the more recent proceedings, mentioned as being in connexion with the Institution, any farther, than the attempts of the Trustees to heal the difficulties, at the earnest solicitation of the President, may be construed into such recognition. More distant bearings and connexions must therefore, by the author of the Sketches, be brought into view. Accordingly it is said, page 17, "It is needful to revert to the original religious principle established in the Seminary, and the order issuing from it, and maintained with marked distinction to this period."....."No spiritual servitude, no encroachment on the rights of conscience, no compulsive creeds of belief—all these proscribed forever. The Institution was founded in faith. The doctrines proclaimed were the doctrines of the reformed churches of Geneva, of Switzerland, of Holland, and of Scotland."

The Sketches proceed to give some account of the gathering of a church in the year 1771, by the first President, stating that some of its members were inhabitants of a neighborhood at some distance from the College ; that the first President, and after him Professors Ripley and Smith, were successively pastors of this church, in a line to the last date. Then follows this remarkable passage—"The Trustees knew it—yes, while they annually, after the decease of the founder in 1779, appointed a preacher to the students with the people, they well knew that he was the pastor of the church. When they paid him for preaching, they knew it was for services, part of, and blended with, all the duties of a pastor of this very church, organized at its birth, and continuing on the Presbyterian plan of government: they knew that they ought to provide for the support of the other administrations as well as of mere preaching. Such were the views, such the practice of the Board, and general harmony in the church, and order in the religious relations, till August 1804."

This, instead of reasoning more closely, is only talking more loudly. And did not Dr. Wheelock, when he voted for Professor Shurtleff to fill the office of Professor of Divinity, know the same things? If so, who then is to blame? But did the President, when he and Dr. Smith went out and held a consultation with Mr. Shurtleff immediately before his election to that office, act as a Trustee? or was he discharging a more private duty as a member of the church, in order to get such a Professor as would become a pastor thereof?—But suppose the Trustees did know that Dr.

Eleazar Wheelock, Mr. Ripley, and Dr. Smith, whom they employed as preachers to the students, did act respectively as pastors of a church, composed partly of officers and students of College, but chiefly of inhabitants living some in the vicinity and others out of the State ; will it prove any thing more than, that they had no objection to such measures, and were happy to see others, with whom they had no connexion, and over whom they had and wished to have no control, walking in the truth and enjoying the ordinances of the Gospel? Will the consequence follow, which is drawn in such bold language in the Sketches, that "they knew they ought to provide for the support of the other administrations, as well as of mere preaching," when as Trustees they have never, in word or deed, done any thing recognizing any such obligation—when they have never in any corporate act even mentioned the subject?—This is surely drawing a very strong inference from a very slender source. By such reasoning as this, any proposition may be proved, any duty imposed.—But the case does not end here.

In 1804, the Trustees did appoint a Professor of Divinity, and make it his duty to preach to the officers and students ; and one to the acceptance of the Executive authority, and particularly to the acceptance of the President ; not doubting that he would do the duties of a pastor to the church. It is said he did not answer that purpose ; some difficulties arose ; the President was offended : but the greater part of those who compose the church, on the New-Hampshire side of the river, were, and still are satisfied ; and though they have become another church, and changed the form of their government, are still the same men. These questions and difficulties are of an Ecclesiastical nature. Who is to determine where the blame lies? Are the Trustees an Ecclesiastical Board? If so, how came they such, and who gave them this authority? It is not proper for the Board to censure and remove the Professor of Divinity on a charge of a mere Ecclesiastical nature. The Trustees either have or have not authority in Ecclesiastical controversies. If they have not, the question is settled, and nothing could have been done. If they have such authority, they have virtually decided the case ; they have said that they have made all the provision they ought to have made for the administration of the ordinances. They do not see any thing in the conduct of their Professor, or the state of the church, which imposes a duty on them to make further.

provision. Those who find fault, can take choice of the alternatives presented.

There is not only something mystical in the connexion between the church and the College, but also in the state of the church itself. The church has for some time consisted of two branches; one branch consists of those members who reside in a village in Hartford, Vermont, called Dothan, (these people have a meeting house, and generally meet in it for worship) and is called the Dothan branch; the other branch consisted of the officers and some few students of College, and many individuals living in the village on the College-Plain. When the schism took place, nearly all the members of the Hanover branch left the church, and joined the new one. The male members remaining, were only the President, and Professor Smith who died in 1809. —In 1811, when the question came before the Board for appointing a Professor of Philosophy or Languages who would officiate as pastor, there had been the addition of two or three members. At the same time, the Dothan branch had a pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs. The question then was, whether the Board were bound to provide another pastor for these few members of the New-Hampshire branch of Dartmouth College church, consisting of one officer of College, one or two students, and two or three neighboring people? There is indeed a strange *mystery* in this state of the church! The Dothan members are a separate church, or a branch, or neither, as the necessity of the case requires. They are connected, in nature of a branch, or as individuals—and are, of course, connected or not connected with the College church, as may best answer the purpose. Does the President want help to carry a point in the church, they are mere individual members of the College church—Is a pastor wanted, they are a branch; or, if need be, a separate church. The College branch of the College church consists of the President, two or perhaps three students, and three or four neighbors, and is therefore connected with the College. But why? The President's honored father collected it. The preachers for the students during thirty years were acting pastors. The President says it is connected, and has always been connected. The members of it are the only people who now hold "*the old coin of opinion*."—Now is it not plain, that all these make an indissoluble connexion, and that the Board are bound to supply a pastor? "The Trustees knew—yes, they knew all these things—they knew it to be their

duty"—&c. Who can doubt? Surely "none are so blind as those who will not see!"

The new church consists of three Professors, perhaps twenty students, and a number of neighboring inhabitants. This, however, is no College church; it has none of the foregoing requisites which are necessary to constitute a connexion—For the Phillips Professor of Divinity to administer the ordinances to a church not thus connected, is a perversion of the Phillips fund.....It is with such reasoning, and such reasoners, the Trustees are called to contend.

In the first institution of a church, by the venerable Eleazar Wheelock, there "was no spiritual servitude, no encroachment on the rights of conscience, no compulsive creeds of belief—all these proscribed forever!" What is the meaning of this wonderful apostrophe? Is it meant to insinuate, that the elder Dr. Wheelock had no settled opinions on the important doctrines of the Gospel? that the church which he collected had no creed? or that the church did not require the assent of candidates for admission to a certain written creed, which Dr. Wheelock and the church deemed a summary of the leading truths and doctrines of the Gospel? or that the same church does not now require the same thing? If this be the sentiment intended to be communicated, will not the ashes of the founder of Dartmouth College rise and reproach his degenerate son with falsehood and detraction? Was any man ever more tenacious of opinions, or did any man maintain them with more zeal and assurance, than Dr. Wheelock the elder? Is it intended to be suggested, that though Dr. Wheelock and his church had a settled and written *creed of belief*, and would admit none to their connexion and communion who did not in the face of the pastor and of the whole church express a consent to such creed; yet they did not endeavor to compel other denominations or individuals, by persecutions and other compulsory measures, to adopt their creed? Then, it may be asked, what did they, or what did they omit, more than others? Who, at this day, does any thing more than this?—The question still returns, what was the design of these remarks? Were they meant as an appeal to the prejudices of certain modern sectarians? or did the crafty author intend to enlist the feelings of that class of men in New-England, who call themselves *liberal*? The former may join the President's standard; but the latter will never be gulled by such a hollow show of liberality as this. They desire not such an accession to their party as

the vibrating genius of the author of the "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College."

In the 20th page of the Sketches, a vote of the Trustees, passed August 29, 1806, is recited, recommitting the report of a committee on existing difficulties, to the same committee. The President was chairman of this committee, and made and signed the report.* The committee, who made the report recited in the 21st page of the Sketches, consisted of Dr. Wheelock's particular friends Dr. Burroughs and Mr. Jacob.† All these reports, and proceedings in relation thereto, were made and had at the instance of the President, Dr. Smith, and Professor Hubbard, on their memorial and specification before mentioned, exhibited in 1805. The President and his friends, who were then a complete majority, acted in favor of these measures, and no doubt considered these as master strokes of policy to rid the Executive officers of their enemies, or at least to put their enemies in their power.

The church and meeting house quarrels had now become combined in one. It cannot be believed, that on the subject of these controversies Dr. Burroughs or Mr. Jacob would have made a report which was disagreeable to the President. Now, how disingenuous it is in the President, because this project has failed of success, to impute not only this want of success, but even corrupt motives and weak and temporizing measures, to those who were not then members of the Board! The measures might have been wise—they might have been unwise. If the President chooses to charge himself, or his ancient and particular friends in the Board, with want of purity of motive, with descending from the dignified post of their predecessors, and with adopting "a *shiftless* course of procedure," (See page 21, Sketches) let them see to it. It is not the duty of the individuals composing the present majority of the Board, and who are implicated in the Sketches, to traverse or plead guilty to the charge.

We are in the next place called to attend to the proceedings of the Board at their sessions in August and October 1811.—At the first of these meetings, it is said, (pages 22 and 23 of the Sketches) that the attention of the Board was invited to the existing difficulties, the religious interests of the Institution, the measures in regard to the pastoral administrations and concerns, &c. &c. and that the subject

* See Note (C).

† See Note (K).

was laid over till the adjourned meeting in October. The Trustees do not shrink from an investigation of their conduct, at this or any subsequent meeting. They then voted, "That they have made such provision for religious instruction, and the administration of the ordinances, as circumstances required; and that they would make no other provision but what they had already made at the meeting house." The reader is requested, before we proceed, to recollect the situation of the church and its branches at that time, and the provision already made by the Trustees for religious instruction and worship of the students. In 1811, the seceding members of the Hanover branch of the old church had become organized into a church, which was acknowledged by all the neighboring churches as such, and was respectable for its numbers and the character of its members, for aught appeared to the Board. One of the Professors, and a considerable number of the students, were members of it. The individuals of the church living in Hartford, who composed perhaps two thirds of the church, had become a distinct branch, had erected a place of worship, and usually attended worship there, and had Dr. Burroughs for a pastor. The Hanover branch consisted of the President, two or three other male members, and three or four females. The Trustees had, in 1804, appointed a Professor of Divinity, and made it his duty to preach to the officers and students, and instruct the latter, &c.---In 1806, the Professor of Divinity not having then taken ordination, the Board (see report in Sketches page 21) requested the Professor to make such exchanges as to accommodate any body of professing Christians, who usually attend worship in the meeting-house, with an administrator of the ordinances. The old church in both its branches was included in this provision, as well as the new church. Till 1811, the Hanover branch of the old church and the new church had met promiscuously on the Sabbath, and on the respective days of their communion, each had, by way of exchange, been accommodated with a person to administer the ordinance. Now in 1811, the question was, whether it was the duty of the Trustees to revive this controversy, which, to say the least, had become less acrimonious, by bringing into the Executive a partizan who should stately administer to these few members of the old church, perhaps set up a distinct meeting on the Sabbath, leaving it to the students to attend on either at their election, and thereby organize by law a schism not only in the

church, but also among the students and officers of the Institution; and thus sow the seeds of perpetual discord and disaffection. The schism in the church had commenced without any agency or interference of the Board, and it seemed likely to subside if nothing was done to give it new strength and activity. The Trustees had never interfered, except to make some ineffectual proposals for an accommodation. They now determined that the Board, as such, had no connexion with, or control over, any church; tho' they would, in the appointment of Executive Officers, make all necessary provision for the administration of the ordinances of the Gospel.*

The Trustees now solemnly declare, that they do not feel, and never have felt, any hostility towards the Presbyterian form of church government, or towards the church of which the President is a member; nor any wish to give the new church any advantage over the old, or in any way to interfere with their unhappy controversy. They also declare, that they are not sensible that any such temper or disposition has influenced them, or either of them, in the appointment of new members into their own body, or in the appointment of Executive officers, or in the discharge of any other official duty. They do however believe, that the seeming attachment of the President to this particular form of church government is a mere pretence; and that the church, its branches, its connexion with the College, and the noise respecting the provision of a pastor, is with him a mere matter of convenience, and so far as depends on him, used and designed to be used as an engine to perpetuate his control over the church, and the Executive and Legislative authority of the University; and eventually over the funds of the Institution: and that if he can succeed in these measures, he will be willing to make the College his heir; but upon the condition that the Institution, its authorities and funds, should pass, like a West-India plantation with the slaves and cattle upon it, to his actual heirs and descendants according to his own destination.

In the 23d page of the Sketches it is said, "the Board were earnestly requested to appoint one [that is, to the office of Professor of Languages] who might act as administrator to the old church at the College—which would remove all difficulties and disorders which had so long afflicted the peace of the College."—"Two were nominated;

* See Note (L).

one in particular, *a person distinguished for his talents, manners, and piety, and in high rank for classic taste and improvement.*"

Thus, it seems, could the Trustees have been induced to act contrary to their deliberate judgment, or, in other words, permitted the President to make the appointment, all difficulties would have ceased. There would have been no complaint of perversion of funds, or neglect of duty by the Professor of Divinity—all the catalogue of woes would have been suppressed. What is this, but saying, "If you do as I direct, all is well—if not, I will give you a bad name!"

Dr. Wheelock claims the right to exercise the supreme Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of the whole Corporation; and the power of all appointments; and a right to control the whole operations of the Corporation, in the same manner as he now does those of Moors' Charity School.—Each of these will be shewn in its order.

1st. The Legislative.—In the 59th page of the Sketches, in the second inference drawn from the preceding statements, the Trustees are charged with usurping the powers of the Executive, and particularly with entrenching upon the prerogatives of the President. This usurpation is alleged to consist in directing some part of the recitations of the senior class to be heard by the respective Professors, and in adding another volume to their studies. The powers here said to be assumed by the Trustees belong either to them, to the Executive, or to the President alone.—To which of them these powers belong, and by which they are to be exercised, must be determined by a sound construction of the Charter. Dr. Wheelock no doubt supposes, that they are to be exercised by the President alone. He has not condescended to point out the clause in the Charter on which he founds his claim: this might be difficult. He declares the conduct of the Trustees in this particular to be an act of usurpation, and assumption of power; and then, instead of shewing that the power belonged to him, or could not be exercised by them, proceeds in a style of invective to inquire, "If the rights of the President enrolled in it [the Charter] are of any account, on what principle were the Trustees authorized to interdict his instructions of the students, to introduce new authors, and new arrangements in their exercises, without the pretence of reason?" The question, as submitted by the President, is, by what authority can they do this without reason? In other words,

by what authority have they a right to do wrong?—So great a man, such a reasoner, should surely have distinguished between the right, the authority, to do the thing, and the reason or propriety of exercising the authority on that particular occasion.—But when the object is merely to carry a point by exciting prejudice and party spirit, invective, not reason, must be the instrument. The party complaining must have been persecuted; he must have been treated with indignity; his rights trampled upon; he must have fallen a victim to the rage and malice of his enemies. On such occasions, hard names answer every purpose of sound arguments.

By the Charter, the President is made the principal Executive officer; and with the Tutors and Professors constitutes the Executive and Judicial Board of the Institution. The Trustees are constituted the Legislative body of the Corporation. Indeed they, and they only, are the Corporation; all others are merely officers and ministers of the Corporation. The first President “is to have the immediate *care* of the education and government of such students as shall be admitted into said Dartmouth College for instruction and education.” The same powers are afterwards given to his successors.

In another section the Trustees are empowered to “elect, nominate, and appoint, so many Tutors and Professors to *assist* the President in the education and government of the students belonging thereto, [that is, the College] as they the said Trustees shall from time to time, and at any time, think needful and serviceable to the interest of said Dartmouth College.”

The Trustees are empowered “to make and establish such ordinances, orders, and laws, as may tend to the good and wholesome government of the said College, and all the students, and the several officers and ministers thereof, and to the public benefit of the same.” Another clause “authorizes and empowers the said Trustees of Dartmouth College, and the President, Tutors, and Professors, by them elected and appointed as aforesaid, to put such ordinances, laws, and orders, into execution to all intents and purposes.”

The next section directs, “that the said Trustees of Dartmouth College, and their successors, or the major part of, or any seven or more of them, do, by the President of the said College for the time being, or any other deputed by them, give and grant any such degree or degrees to any

of the students of the said College, or any others by them thought worthy thereof, as are usually granted," &c. "and that they sign and seal diplomas or certificates of such graduation," &c.

The Charter, in different clauses, confers other powers on the President, Tutors, Professors, and Trustees; but upon the construction of the clauses now recited, depends the authority of the Trustees and President in relation to the subject matter of complaint before us. If under the expression "the immediate care of the education and government of the students," an authority to instruct personally the students, and such of them as he sees fit, and solely to direct the course of studies, be conferred on the President; and if that authority be not in another clause put under the control of the Trustees; then they, in the instances relied on, have exceeded their powers, and wittingly or unwittingly have usurped authority which they had no right to exercise.—The term, "*the immediate care of the education of the students,*" does not imply that he is to instruct personally, or that he shall dictate what shall be studied. They only confer on the President the oversight and superintendence of those who personally instruct, and of those who are instructed; to see that instruction is faithfully administered by the one, and attentively and teachably received by the other. "*The immediate care of the government,*" is the charge and superintendence of subordinate departments, officers, and ministers, of the Institution. The President is the presiding Executive officer of the Institution, to see that the ordinances, laws, and orders of the Board, are executed by inferior officers and agents, and duly observed and obeyed by the students: and that the interests and property of the Corporation do not suffer in the hands of others; and from time to time to make representations to the Board. He is not *ex vi termini* an instructor, nor empowered to direct the course of study: he may be an instructor, or may direct the course of study, in pursuance of the ordinances and laws of the Board, or perhaps when they are silent on the subject.

The Trustees are empowered "to make all such ordinances, orders, and laws, as may tend to the good and wholesome government of the College, and all the students, and the several officers and ministers thereof, and to the public benefit of the same." What can be more plain?—They are to make laws regulating every matter or thing which tends to the wholesome government of the officers

and students, or which tend to render the Institution a public benefit. Now if pursuing one course of study rather than another, tends to render the Institution more useful, why not direct it by law? If directing one officer rather than another to hear a particular class, or any particular recitation or branch of science, tends to the wholesome government of the officers and students, to render the Institution a greater benefit to community, why not so direct by law? Not only so, but the very power of appointing the President, and all such other officers and ministers as may be thought necessary, which is vested in the Board, and making laws for their government, clearly carries with it the power of assigning their various duties; and this, taken in connexion with the clause authorizing the granting of degrees, shows clearly that they may and ought to direct the course of study: they are to confer the honors of College on such as have made proficiency in the arts and sciences, which by direction of the Board they have pursued.

The Trustees now submit to the public, whether they have exercised powers not given them by the Charter? and whether they have exercised the authority conferred by that instrument on the President? They also submit, whether they have not proved, that in this very instance the President claims the right to exercise the Legislative power of the Board?

2. The President claims to be, not only the supreme, but the *SOLE* Executive of the Corporation. He has, in repeated instances, by his own authority, overruled the proceedings and resolutions adopted in meetings of the whole Executive Board. A knowledge of this fact induced Judge Farrar to introduce the peculiar phraseology in the resolution which proved so offensive to the President, and which is recited in the 45th page of the *Sketches*. Here the President comes out and expressly claims to be the only Executive. The Executive authority, according to him, means the President alone; and using the terms *the Executive officers, and a majority of such officers*, in this resolution, is an abridgment of his authority, and a violation of the principles of the Charter. Whence does the President derive this exalted power? He recurs again to the same clauses: the President is "to have the care of the education and government of the students;" and "the Trustees are to appoint Tutors and Professors to *assist* the President,"—&c. Is there any magic in these words? When one is appointed to have the care of the education and government, and

others are by the same Board appointed to assist that one in the education and government, have the last no power, no authority? Are they mere cyphers, mere servants of the President? Do these expressions give the President any thing more than the care and oversight, make him the presiding and responsible officer? Is it not expected, in such cases, that all the additional power and authority of the Principal is to be acquired by his superiority of talents and weight of character, rather than by forcibly wresting them out of the hands of his inferiors? But suppose it were otherwise; might not the Trustees, who are empowered to make all ordinances for the wholesome government of the officers, ministers, and students of College, confer an authority in a case like the present, (where none of the Executive have any by the Charter, and without an express law) on any one, or on a majority of the Executive officers?—Surely this will not be denied. Where then is the injury? There is none; except that this form of expression may in some small degree detract from the dignity of the President.

The President then claims to be the supreme and only Executive. Are the community willing to yield him this point? Are the people of New-Hampshire willing that he alone should expel and restore, at pleasure, their sons?—that he alone should recommend or withhold the recommendation of the Executive, for degrees?—that he alone should suspend, rusticate, and dismiss, or advance the students, at his own mere will and pleasure? Is there here no danger of an abuse of power—no danger of an assumption of authority? Will not the Reviewer begin to tremble for the liberties of his fellow citizens, the good people of New-Hampshire? But the President and his Reviewer doubtless adopt the common sentiment, “that extensive powers are always dangerous in any hands except our own.”

3. The claim of the President, to the exclusive exercise of the Judicial power, is necessarily involved in what has already been said. In this instance, he claims all authority; but endeavors to avoid the responsibility. The Trustees have evidence satisfactory to them, that he frequently temporizes with those under censure; throws the blame, of the painful measures adopted toward them, on the other Executive officers. General measures, unwelcome to the students, by prohibiting their vices, or restraining their passions, have been by him attributed to others. In some

instances he has, by his own authority, relieved from censures; and in others, connived at their opposition and breaches of known regulations of the Institution. It is believed, that all those who have been for some years dismissed or expelled from College, or fallen under severe censures of the Executive, can testify to the truth of what is now asserted. And in this way has the President, for the sake of conciliating toward himself a few vicious young men, paralyzed and weakened the arm of the Executive of the Institution.

4. The President claims the right to control the power of appointment, not only of Executive officers, but even of members of the Board. Is it not enough that Dr. Wheelock should be President of the College, one of the Trustees, and the presiding officer of the Board? Must he also dictate the Board in their elections to fill their own body? Would not the smallest degree of modesty, or sense of propriety, render him silent on this subject, especially when he knows that many of the Board, and of the public at large, have no confidence in his talents or integrity in the management of the manied concerns of the College and of Moors' School? Not so President Wheelock. In the year 1809, when Governor Smith was a member of the Board, "there was a ripened understanding between those conspiring in the labour of extermination."—"In the Board there were two vacancies."—"Mr. Dunham, now Secretary of that State, [Vermont] whose genius, literature, *magnanimity*, and knowledge of the old principles of the Seminary, are too well known by the public to be made a question, was brought into view"—in plain English, was nominated by the President. (See Sketches, page 40.) We have a specimen of this gentleman's genius and magnanimity, as well as of his candor, in a letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. M'Farland, which is copied into the Sketches, pages 48, 49, and 50. He has not hesitated to charge the Trustees, of whose doings he could know little, and of their motives nothing, and who may perhaps put in the humble claim of being as honorable and magnanimous as himself, with being "the dupes of a miserable intrigue," and with conduct "which must have been the result of a wicked design."—We will say little of this man. We will say, however, that "his magnanimity, and knowledge of the old principles of the Seminary," could not recommend him for a Trustee, to those who then filled the Board.

We have already seen what were "the old principles of the Seminary," and what effects those principles produced. We have seen how they induced a committee of the Board to assign to the President a lease with a yearly rent of £56 : 7, for 990 years, when an assignment of 40 years would have answered as well ; how they induced the Board to vote him \$1000 per annum, when the whole income of the College did not amount to that sum ; how it induced them to vote him a valuable farm in Lebanon, without any shadow of pretence or consideration, and merely in addition to his salary ; how they were deceived with the pretence that he would give the Board all his property. And we shall see in the sequel, that under the operation of the "old principles," the President, while he has been spending his patrimony, and his wife's fortune, and all his time and talents for the benefit of the College, has acquired enormous wealth.—and now offers to endow three or four Professorships ; while the Institution has been, under the operation of the same "old principles," growing continually, in its funds and resources, weaker and weaker. After all, suppose the majority did prefer another ; has the President a right to complain ?

We have shewn, that the unambitious President claims the right to control the elections of the Board, in filling up vacancies in their own body. And is not his want of success the great cause of complaint in the Sketches ? Do we not see, that men of independent minds do not answer his purpose in the Board ? The President is overruled, and Dr. M'Farland is appointed a Trustee. This is not all : the President must direct in the appointment of Professors and other officers. Accordingly we find in the Sketches, pages 43 and 44, he has a man for every office. In 1809, he nominated a man for the office of Professor of Languages : Mr. Adams was elected. After the death of Professor Hubbard, Mr. Adams was made Professor of Philosophy. The President again nominates *Dr. Parish* a Professor of Languages : Mr. Moore was appointed. All this was offensive to the President. He nominates Tutors : the Trustees do not think them the best men, and appoint others. We know that it was said, that a pastor of the old church was wanting, and that there were special reasons why the persons nominated by him for Tutors should be appointed. But pretences are never wanting with such men. The talk of a pastor for the church, and the special qualifications of his candidates, were matters of secondary

importance. The object in all these movements was to gain the ascendancy in the Board, and in the Executive; and as this could not be done by flattery and management in a smaller circle, an appeal is now made to the Legislature, and through them to the people.

Be all this as it may; we have now shown, that the President claims and endeavors to control the Board in all its operations, and thus to arrogate to himself the Legislative powers of the Corporation; that he claims the right to exercise all Executive and Judicial power and authority; and that, under the pretence that the other officers are to be appointed to assist the President, he claims the right to control the exercise of the power of election. Add to this the well known fact, that from early times he has claimed the right by the Charter to appoint his successor: and we shall easily perceive, that he really thinks the College made for himself; that every one who opposes him in any of its concerns, is interfering with his unquestionable rights, and doing a real injury both to him and the community. It will not be uncandid to remark here, that possibly the dis-appointment of certain gentlemen in not being preferred to those offices to which they were nominated from such a respectable source, may have embittered their minds, and heightened the acrimony with which they speak of those by whom they were under valued.

But such extravagant pretensions cannot be advanced and maintained without the show of great and distinguished merit on the part of the claimant, and very great and distinguished services rendered for the Institution. Accordingly the President commences the description of his wonderful endowments of mind, and the history of his distinguished services for the Board; and, as one testifying of himself, is not entitled to full credit, the Sketches import to be written by another hand; and Dr. Wheelock, the real author, is spoken of in the third person, and is daubed in every part with the most fulsome and offensive flattery; and if the Doctor had been the avowed author, the Sketches would have appeared fraught with the most hateful and pitiful egotism. But to remove all doubt, he has procured his more pious and magnanimous friends to testify to the justice of all the claims he has advanced.—This brings us to the consideration of

THE NOTE.

Under this head are portrayed, in a style of verbose egotism, the depressed situation of the finances of the Col-

seige in the year 1779, when the Doctor assumed the reins of government; the immediate *impetus* given to its operations, upon his accession to the Presidency, and its astonishing prosperity under his administration, till 1809, when it would seem its gold at once became dim, its laurels withered, its resources wasted, and its towering prospects all blasted.

The first adventure of the Doctor, brought to view, is his tour of Europe, commenced in 1782, and completed in 1784. This history of the letters of introduction to and from all the great men in Europe and America, the calls, the visits, the voyages and shipwrecks of the President, contains nothing of importance; till at the bottom of the 29th page, we meet with the following sentence: "and, towards the end of January. 1784, arrived at Hanover. — Happy that he could not take with him on his return from Europe those remittances and effects for the College and School, which by his arrangements were afterwards received." In examining the records and accounts of the College, we do not find that any of all the donations obtained in this voyage were ever passed to the credit of the Institution; nor is any account given of the result or profits of the voyage.* We find, however, that the Corporation is charged by the Treasurer with considerable sums advanced for the expenses of the President, and his companion James Wheelock, Esq. It appears by the Treasurer's account, that he has charged the Board with £208, as advanced to the President for his expenses when he commenced his tour.† In an account of the President's, allowed by the Board, the sums of £12 and £17, with some shillings, are charged to the College on account of his expenses on the same tour: These sums would probably have purchased all the articles of the apparatus and books which were procured by donations and purchase.‡

What then is the result of all this? The President had an opportunity of making the tour of Europe; had his expenses borne, and begged to the amount of one half enough to remunerate the Board. The great merit of this voyage consists in this, that the vessel conveying the President home, was shipwrecked on St. George's banks, and the crew and passengers were taken on shore at Cape Cod.

The President speaks of remittances for the College and School: the College has received none. How much was received by him, is not known. The President being a sole Corporation under the title of *The President of Moore's*

* See Note (M). † See Note (N). ‡ See Note (O).

Indian Charity School, and having the sole control of its funds, as well as President of Dartmouth College, and begging in this double capacity, might pass the donations to the credit of either, or neither, at his pleasure. All that appears is, that about nine years after, he credited the College with £1200, which was due to the College from the School. This was however the avails of the Scotch fund.

The President, in the next place, arrogates to himself the credit of building a new College. (See Sketches, page 30). But why? He was neither agent nor architect. Individuals subscribed £15,000, of which the President subscribed £333. But did the President solicit these subscriptions? This is not said. Will the reader believe that this poor wooden building, which is not now, and never was, worth £10,000, cost the Corporation £30,000? Such is believed to be the fact. The amount of the cost was never officially reported to the Trustees. If the President is ambitious of the credit of this management, it shall be yielded him without controversy. But "the President made some advances to complete the building, by bills on Mrs. Wheelock's agent, and remittances from Holland." True, but their amount was charged to the College, and the Board has paid him annual interest on the money ever since; and the principal, or some part of it, is now due to him; and it is his choice to have it thus remain on interest. What is the result of all this? It is merely, that during the Presidency of Dr. Wheelock, in 1785, the President, Trustees, and other officers and friends of the Institution, conceived the design of building a new College; that subscriptions were issued; neighboring gentlemen subscribed £15,000, at least one third more than was necessary for the whole expense.—In the course of seven years, a badly contrived and a worse executed building was erected under the superintendence of the President, which cost the Trustees, in addition to all these subscriptions, £15,000; being at least £5000 more than the building need to have cost. The President gave towards it £333; and thereby found an opportunity of funding about £8000, on the most ample security, at six per cent. interest, payable annually.

The reader will please to observe, (see Sketches, page 30) that the subscriptions commenced, and were probably signed by the President for his £333, in the year 1785. It is a remarkable fact, that in the same year, for the first time, and only time the records show, as has been before

noticed, the Trustees voted the President £100 for the support of his table; and for the same year the President had his usual allowance for the expenses of Commencement, in entertaining the Trustees and other company. The case then stands thus, as to the Corporation: the President gives the College \$333, and the Trustees give him £100. No doubt can be entertained, that one was intended as an indemnity for the other. The only difference is, that one sum is estimated in *dollars*, and the other in *pounds*. From a critical examination of each one of his benevolent acts for the College, all will be found to be mere Indian gifts like the present. All have had their origin in selfishness, and have issued in advancing his private interest.

In the year 1786, the Legislature of Vermont held its session at Norwich, three miles from the College. The President then applied for, and obtained, a grant of a valuable township of land, now known by the name of Wheelock — In drafting the act, care however was taken to have one half of the land granted to himself as President of Moors' School.* At this time, Moors' School had never been incorporated. The petition of Dr. Wheelock, for this grant to the College and School, represented the School as incorporated with the College, and as having a distinct separate existence; and the grant was accordingly made, the one moiety to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and the other moiety to John Wheelock, Esq. President of Moors' Indian Charity School. This circumstance was the fountain and source of all the subsequent difficulties in Vermont respecting this grant. The public became dissatisfied with the expenditure of the monies belonging to the School. It was found, on inquiry, that the School had no corporate existence; that that part of the grant might operate as a conveyance to Dr. Wheelock. A *Scire Facias* was set on foot, to repeal this part of the grant, on the ground of a false suggestion made by the grantee, that the School was incorporated. The President had the sole control of one half the rents, and was not accountable for their expenditure to any Board or individual. Little or no benefits from it seemed to accrue to the public. — In order to save this grant, and during the pendency of the *Scire Facias*, the President reluctantly applied for and obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of New-Hampshire; and

* See Note (P).

to keep up the show of accountability, he consented to another act constituting the Trustees of Dartmouth College the Trustees also of Moors' School; and giving to the Trustees and the President, mutually, a check upon each other in the expenditure of all its funds, except those in Scotland. Upon the representation of these things to the Legislature of Vermont, in 1808, they passed an act confirming the grant, and dismissed the suit instituted for its repeal. More particular notice will hereafter be taken of the expenditure, by the President, of the funds of the School.

We will now inquire, whether all the merit of this donation belongs to Dr. Wheelock? Is nothing due to the State of Vermont for their beneficence? This township furnishes at least one half of the permanent funds both of the College and School. The rents amount to about the sum of \$1400 annually. All the other rents, and other permanent resources of the College, including the Phillips fund, very little exceed half the sum. All its other income is made up of tuition bills, and College rents, and incidental charges.—Of all the lands recently given by the Government of New-Hampshire, of which the President boasts so loudly, not one acre is productive, and probably will not become so for a long time to come. All that can be said on this subject is, that soon after the grant, the Trustees sold the one half of one of these tracts, for a mere trifle, to a private gentleman, who still retains the title. They are situated in the north part of New-Hampshire, in the vicinity of the White Hills, and are of very little value.—The School has no other permanent fund, except what is derived from the moiety of the Wheelock grant. A fund is established in Scotland; but is vested in Trustees there; and its avails are remitted only as expenditures are made, and accounts allowed for the same.

All the vast sums of money given in Europe and America—all the valuable tracts of land in the vicinity of the College, given by the Government, and individuals in New-Hampshire and Vermont, in early times, except a few shreds of perhaps fifteen or twenty acres, each divided among the Professors for the time being; excepting also some scattering lots, the rents whereof, taken together, with those sequestered for the Phillips fund, do not exceed \$800—are dissipated—"all dissipated, not a trace left behind"—They are now, by the different grants of the Board made previous

to 1809, in the hands of the President—or gone, no one knows where!

The Board of Trustees, some years since—on account of early donations made in lands, and afterwards donations made for building the new College, by individuals in the eastern part of Vermont, and on account also of the grants by its Legislature, and the considerable accession of students, amounting in modern times to nearly one third of the whole number—of their own accord, and out of a principle of courtesy and gratitude, adopted the practice, which has been ever since continued, of appointing one third of their number from that State. Are these gentlemen now, because they do not see eye to eye with Dr. Wheelock, to be treated as interlopers, mere strangers and foreigners?

The Charter of Dartmouth College unites the history of the commencement, rise, and progress of Moors' Charity School, under Dr. Wheelock the elder; designed, established, and carried on, for the education of Indians, and the spread of the Gospel among them. It recites, that Dr. Wheelock represented that it was necessary an act of incorporation should be granted, and that he desired it might be located in the western part of New-Hampshire; and that, without the least impediment to the said design, the same School might be enlarged and improved to promote learning among the English: then, "to encourage the laudable design of spreading Christian knowledge among the Savages of our American wilderness; and also, that the best means of education be established in our said Province of New-Hampshire, for the benefit of said Province," the Charter proceeds to declare, "that there be a College erected, by the name of *Dartmouth College*, for the education and instruction of youths of the Indian tribes, and also of English youths, and any others." The design no doubt was to incorporate the two objects of educating Indians and English youths in one Institution. The School not having been incorporated, it was supposed that one act of incorporation was all that could be necessary. The School was not supposed to be a branch of the College, or to be connected with it; but its very existence was merged in the College. The Trustees, by another clause, are empowered "to support and pay the President, Tutors, and other officers; and also to pay all such missionaries and schoolmasters as shall be employed by them for civilizing, christianizing, and instructing the Indian natives." The idea of the separate existence of the School as a distinct Corporation, or dis-

finet branch of the Institution, never entered the mind of the Founder, or of the Trustees, till the days of his successors when it was found more congenial to his views and feelings, and "the old principles of the Seminary," to have some considerable portion of the funds under his immediate control, in order that it might be certain there should be no perversion.

About this time, the School began to assume appearances of a distinct existence, and to exhibit attributes and traits of character peculiar to itself, and independent of the Corporation. It was soon perceived to be out of the control of the Trustees; yet there was an indescribable and mystical connexion with the College. It seemed somehow to be connected with the College through the medium of the President.—Things passed in this way, till it was found to be the duty, and happily blended with the inclination, of the President, to appoint all missionaries and schoolmasters. Appearances of a separate, yet connected existence, continued to heighten, till it was found that the President of Dartmouth College was *ex officio* President of Moors' School; and at length it appeared evidently to be a sole Corporation, with the name of "*The President of Moors' Indian Charity School.*" As such, the grant of one moiety of the town of Wheelock was made to it: and as such, in order to save the repeal of that grant, it was incorporated by the Legislature of New-Hampshire so late as 1807. In this way Dr. Wheelock, by clear management, has come to have the sole control of funds nearly equal to those of the College. When it became necessary to have a Board to whom the President might seem to be accountable, an act was passed, by his consent, making the consent of the Trustees of Dartmouth College necessary to an appropriation of any part of the funds except the Scotch fund. That remains still under his control.—We submit again to the public, whether Dr. Wheelock is not as much inclined to an assumption and usurpation of power, as those can be whom he accuses of the same crime?

In the year 1790, Dr. Wheelock "undertook, made arrangements, provided the means, and erected by contract, in five months, a Chapel;" and at the next meeting of the Board, (so say the records) he reported his doings; and the Trustees, who confirmed his proceedings, took on themselves the contract, and made provision for its fulfilment on their part, and relieved the President from all expense on that account.*

See Note (Q).

It is said, in pages 36 and 39 of the Sketches, that in the year 1809, "the Treasurer held, from that source, [that is, tuition bills] after balancing the demands for instruction, the sum of eight thousand dollars, in bonds, obligations, and accounts, mostly good:" and again, "a treasury of near eight thousand dollars, accumulating by the growing amount of tuition bills." "But descending through years succeeding, we find the same reversed." Is it intended to be intimated by all this, that the treasury is more embarrassed, that there is less money due to it, or that the tuition bills are less productive, since 1809, than before? The author seems to intend to have this inference drawn by the reader, though he dare not assert the fact, because the records would probably contradict the position.* The reverse consists in the change of measures. They are not now under the entire control of the President; and therefore the scene presents to him a painful reverse. The Trustees believe, that reversing the scene will be vastly for the benefit of the funds, and reputation of the Institution.

The public will perceive, that the Sketches are made up of such a mixture of assertions, arguments, and inferences, so often repeated under different circumstances, and in different connexions, that they do not admit of regular and systematic answers and explanations.

The President seems to take it for granted, that whatever has been done for the benefit of the Institution, has of course been done by himself. This is by no means admitted. Would not proof then be more satisfactory than mere assertion? He doubtless adopts the maxim, *quicquid facit per alium facit per se*. And as he is, in his own estimation, the great man, the moving cause, all has been done by him. All the monies and other donations, which have been made to the Institution, are to be passed to his credit. The generous donors are out of the question, quite out of sight, except that they should be mentioned to show the intimacy of Dr. Wheelock with, and his influence over, great and good men. All that has been done by the Trustees, or other officers or agents, has been done by him; they are out of the question; except that they are good or bad men, according as they seconded or opposed his views. It is an unfortunate drama, in which the character of the hero is so highly drawn as to entirely obscure all others.

Without perceiving, as we passed, a third head, unless the *Note* is to be considered as one, we have arrived at a fourth:

* See *Note (R)*.

GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

In answering what was alleged against us under the second head, "*Religious Ordinances*," where the same charges as appear in this were exhibited, we have anticipated many of the subjects of this chapter. The first thing which deserves our attention is the resolution recommending to the Professors and Tutors not to accept of presents from the students. A custom had prevailed several years before this, that each class should make a present, by subscription, to their Tutor, on his leaving the instruction of the class. The more wealthy of the class would set such a measure on foot; and those who were really poor, and perhaps entirely dependent on distant friends and connexions, must follow the example, or be thought dishonorable. The evil was growing, and presents of more than \$100 cash had in this way been extorted in a considerable proportion from those who were illy able to pay. It was thought necessary, for the good of the Institution, and the protection of the poor members of the classes, to put a stop to this evil. The Trustees then thought it necessary: they now approve the measure; and they declare in the most decisive manner, that it was intended for a general regulation, a measure of economy; that they had no knowledge or thought of Mr. Mann, or Mr. Mack, or any other individual; never did it once occur to either of them; whether the President's friends or foes would be either injured or benefited by the measure: and nothing but jealousy could have given rise to the idea.

Of the transaction relating to the election of the person, who in the Sketches is called Mr. P. and whom we shall call Mr. Daniel Poor, we have little more to say, than that the account given by Dr. M'Farland, in his answer to Capt. Dunham, which is recorded in the 50th page of the Sketches, is substantially correct. From some partial acquaintance with Mr. Poor, and such information as we had, we deemed him the fittest candidate who could be obtained. He was known to be a pious, modest young man, one of the best scholars in his class, and at Commencement had one of the first appointments. He was of a reserved turn of mind, and had not been very familiar with the lower classes. We then thought, and we now think, he would have answered the purpose as well, and perhaps better than those who were elected. We did not then know that it was pretended that he had, nor do we now believe that

he had, taken the part, or spoken the disrespectful words attributed to him by the President. It is true, that we did not consult the President; we consulted those in whom we had more confidence. Experience had taught us, that his nominations were influenced by some sinister motive; and that such qualifications as we deemed requisite, did not secure his approbation. We did not refrain making the nomination through fear of the President; nor did we omit it because of any improper motives or management. It was mere inattention. We did not before know, that for electors to inquire of each other, or of others, into the characters of candidates, or to inquire whom it was intended to support at an election, was a crime of so dark a die, or was a transaction that deserved such opprobrious epithets as have been bestowed upon this trifling and accidental affair.

The most grievous complaint of the President is, that the Trustees, and one in very indecorous language, threatened his removal from office. The simple truth of that transaction is as follows:—The Trustees had been continually, for several years, perplexed and embarrassed with the complaints of the President respecting the church difficulties—Some objection from this source had embarrassed every election—The President had been making complaints against the Professors and other individuals, like one which was preferred at an earlier date, and which may be seen in the Appendix. The Trustees had satisfactory information, that these troubles embarrassed the proceedings of the Executive. Whenever a new Tutor was appointed, arts were put in practice to bring him over to the President's measures, and to induce him to take part in the Ecclesiastical controversy. If he declined, or communed with the new church, he was immediately proscribed by the President. Whenever there were any complaints against any of the students, which rendered an inquiry into their conduct necessary, they were given to understand by the President's friends, that he was friendly to them, and disapproved of any measures adopted against them: If they were acquitted, it was by his means. The doings of the Executive were sometimes divulged before they were pronounced from the desk. By such like means, the President was continually endeavoring to make friends, and to obtain additions to the church, and partizans in the quarrel. A number of certificates may now be obtained from persons whom he had solicited to join what he called the

College church, and to whom he offered patronage upon that condition. The Board, harrassed with these things, and fully sensible of their destructive tendency to the religious, moral, and literary state of the Institution, seemed determined, as individuals, by some means to put a stop to them. Under such impressions, *Mr. Thompson* brought in several resolutions, in which he deplored these unhappy divisions; and after proposing several other alterations, concluded by saying, that unless these or some other remedies should prove effectual to heal the difficulties, the Board would be under the necessity of removing one of the contending parties. The President, and his friends in the Board, immediately took the alarm, and declared this resolution was indecorous, and that it threatened his removal, &c. &c. Some of those who were in favor of the resolution remarked, that this was not necessarily implied; that it only threatened the more blameable party in the controversy. *Mr. Marsh*, sitting in his chair at the opposite side of the room from the President, then remarked, that he was not in the habit of acting from motives which he was unwilling to avow; that so far as he could discern the merits of the controversy, the deportment of the Professors was more consonant to the views and opinions of the majority of the Board, than that of the President; and that the President, according to their opinion, was most in fault; and he had no objection to having it distinctly understood, that if the Trustees should find themselves under the necessity of removing either party, it would, as they then viewed the subject, no doubt be the President. These were nearly the words. It is well remembered, that they were delivered in a sitting posture, without "an extended arm," or "a menacing tone."----At the request of one of the President's adherents, and by consent of all, this last clause in the resolutions was stricken out, and did not go upon the record.

We are next told, that *Mr. Niles* introduced a resolution, expressive of the opinion of the Board, "that the Medical Professors could not be considered as Executive officers, except in the government of the medical students." The President, by improper management, had induced one of the Medical Professors, injudiciously at least, to attend one of the meetings of the Executive, which had been called on the subject of disciplining some of the students of College, and to act with him in one of his temporizing measures. This circumstance gave rise to the resolution.

Upon its being suggested, that probably no such thing would occur again, it was suffered to sleep. It has never been known in any Institution, that the Medical Professors have interfered in the conduct and government of the students of College ; nor do the Trustees think, that the attempt in this instance, especially in the divided state of the Executive, can be justified ; or that it is proper for the Board to permit it to grow into a precedent.

We will pass over the reproachful language which appears in these publications. We intend only to explain facts, and correct misrepresentations. The Trustees have no recollection of calling in the Professors to accuse the President. It is possible, that the President may have appealed to them, and at his request they may have been called : but that the Trustees ever attempted to institute any inquiry into the conduct of the President, is not true ; nor did they ever for a moment entertain a thought of such a procedure. The Trustees have never, as a body, or as individuals, in any thing relating to the concerns of the College, " entered into any religious ties with any party" whatever. They have endeavored to avoid any such connexion ; and it is for this that they are treated with so much severity by the President.

We come now to the chapter in the Sketches, entitled,
THE INSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT,
From the year 1811, to the year 1815.

THE chapter begins with pointing out the duties and neglects of the Professors. We shall take no notice of this subject: the President has laid no complaint before the Board, of this kind. If he chooses to prefer his complaint to the Legislature, or to the people, against the Professors, rather than to the Board which has the proper jurisdiction, let him there also pursue the prosecution: the Trustees are under no obligation to defend them there.

In a note, in the 56th page of the Sketches, it is said, " Dr. P. [meaning *Dr. Payson*] is an honest man. He had been nominated two years before, by one of the old friends of the College in the Board ; but it was then strenuously opposed by one of the majority living in the vicinity. The mind of the former was not then *known*, or *prepared* : but in August, 1813, he was *strenuously*, as in the reverse before, *recommended by the latter*, and was elected by his party to be a member. From its leaders he has received

all his information; and they have been careful to secure his prejudices and attachments, as of others whom they elect."—*Dr. Payson* lives at Rindge, *Judge Farrar* at New-Ipswich; and no other member of the Board lives within fifty miles of *Dr. Payson*: hence it is certain that *Judge Farrar* is intended by the person designated as "one of the majority living in the vicinity."—In 1811 *Dr. Payson* was nominated as a Trustee: *Judge Farrar* then mentioned, that he had been credibly informed that *Dr. Payson* had lately experienced a paralytic shock, from which he would probably never recover; that he knew him to be well qualified for the office of Trustee, but supposed he would never be able to attend any meeting of the Board: the nomination was withdrawn. *Dr. Payson* was indeed very sick at that time; but happily recovered.—At the annual meeting of the Board, in August, 1813, *Dr. Payson* was elected a Trustee; but *Judge Farrar* had no agency in the transaction, and was not even present at that meeting; but was at Exeter, holding the Circuit Court of Common Pleas!!!—We make no comment.—The Trustees declare, that neither of them had, directly or indirectly, any conversation or communication with *Dr. Payson*, on any subject relating to the concerns of the College, prior to his election as a Trustee.—The Trustees further declare, that they, or any one of them, have never, in any one instance, consulted a candidate before his election, to know either his religious opinions, or his views or opinions respecting the situation or concerns of the College.

In the 56th and 57th pages of the Sketches, votes of the Board, excusing the President from hearing certain recitations of the senior class, and assigning them to the Professors, and also introducing one new classical author, are recited. We have already said all that we deem necessary, to show that the Trustees have the authority to determine what course of study shall be pursued, and what shall be considered as classical authors; and also to assign the duties of the President, and various Professors, in relation to the respective classes and recitations. It has been said, that this innovation was made without any reason. As we are called before the public, and are about to make our appearance before that tribunal, we will assign the reasons which induced us to adopt the measure.

It is a well known fact, that for many years the general and immediate concerns of the Institution have been much neglected. The Philosophical apparatus had been so ne-

neglected and abused, that when Professor Adams was promoted to the Professorship, different instruments and parts of instruments were found scattered in various rooms of the students in the College, and every article of the apparatus (which was not then thirty years old) was so disordered as to be wholly useless; and the Trustees, within a short time, have been obliged to procure, and have procured, a new apparatus.—The articles composing the Museum were scattered much in the same manner.—Since Dr. Smith came to Hanover, the Trustees have been put to considerable expense in procuring a Chymical apparatus. This is now so disordered and broken, that great repairs and additions are necessary.—Many other abuses and neglects might be mentioned. There was evidently a general want of care and economy in the management of the various interests, concerns, and departments of the Institution, as there always is and always will be, when the principal officer is either negligent, too much involved in his own private concerns, or is incumbered with too many official duties.—It is equally well known, that the private concerns of the President are very multiplied, and daily becoming more so; that he has many farms let out to tenants, a large farm at home, much money let out on mortgages and other securities: These require much of his attention; and it is believed that his worst enemies have never charged or even suspected him of neglecting his own private and monied interests. However this may be, the general interests of the College were neglected, and needed the fostering care and protection of some faithful guardian. These were motives of real weight with the Board in adopting the measures above alluded to; and in their opinion, amply sufficient to justify the course pursued, and all that were at first deemed necessary to assign, and such as was thought ought to satisfy the President.—It is admitted, that they were not the only motives. If, then, assigning motives of real weight and importance, and such as are deemed sufficient, and neglecting in the first instance to assign others which also have their weight, and which are of a more delicate nature, is hypocrisy, as the Reviewer avers that it is; then indeed the Trustees, and particularly the mover of the resolution, stand convicted of that crime before the public, by their own confession.

Yet, notwithstanding these remarks, we by no means yield the point. We are as far from pleading guilty to the charge, as we were before we had seen the Review. We

yet maintain, that when a man has assigned reasons sufficient to justify the course he proposes to take, he need go no farther ; neither the rules of logic nor good breeding require more—more is worse than useless ; it is at least a waste of time ; and if his reasons are such as justify him in his own opinion only, he has a sovereign right there to rest his cause. This is so plain to us, that we should think that any man, except the Reviewer, would admit the correctness of the proposition.

But as we said to Dr. Wheelock then, so we now say to the public, that though we deemed the reasons assigned sufficient, we have more which we have no objection to state. The assertion that they were mentioned *as secrets*, or that any thing was said about *secrets*, is NOT TRUE. As therefore we made no secrets of them then, when pressed on the occasion, we will not secrete them now.—It is then true, that the Trustees had heard not only from one class, but from the first scholars of all the classes with whom they were acquainted, for a considerable number of years, (as many at least as five or six) that the recitations in those important authors were of no use whatever to the students : that no care was taken to investigate the leading truths brought to view : that the questions proposed were merely general ones, as “ what does the author say in such a page ? ” “ Does he say so, or so ? ”—And this is not all ; we were abundantly convinced, and can now prove the fact, that in numberless instances, from indolence, incapacity, or hurry of business, the President took great pains to stifle and discourage a spirit of inquiry and investigation, by repeatedly turning the shafts of ridicule upon those who proposed any difficulties for solution ; that his mind had been so much occupied with the care of his numerous estates, that it involuntarily shrunk from the investigation of any abstruse subject. Affidavits to these facts might be multiplied to any extent.

These resolutions were not introduced, as is falsely suggested in the Sketches, at the request, or at the instance, or by the connivance of the Professors, or any one of them. After hearing repeated complaints from some of the members of various classes, the different members of the Board made inquiry for themselves ; and these resolutions were introduced of their own mere motion, under a sense that it was their duty to adopt the measure. Nothing can be more false than the suggestion, that these or any other measures were adopted with intent to vex the President,

to occasion his death, or to induce him to resign. The Trustees spurn with honest indignation the pretence, that they were influenced by such dishonorable motives as these. It is literally true, that every member of the Board sincerely desired to have him continued, if it could be done consistently with the interest of the Institution. They knew they had the right to remove him at any moment ; but they wished, if possible, to avoid that measure. The measure that is complained of was adopted with a view to prevent the necessity of his removal.

The suggestion in the 59th page of the Sketches, that " Mr. Marsh moved whether it were not expedient to appoint some person, in case the President should resign or die before their next meeting, to take his place, Professor Shurtleff was then named," is unequivocally false. It is possible, that, upon an intimation from the President that he should perhaps not continue to discharge the duties of the office, some one might have asked on whom the duties would devolve. But that any such suggestion came from the Board, or that any motion was made, or contemplated to be made, is said without even the shadow of foundation.

The story, that Professor Moore, when invited to take the care of the church, or at any other time, consulted Mr. Marsh, is merely the effect of jealousy. Not a syllable of conversation ever passed between them on the subject, at any time whatever.

In our progress, we have arrived at the fifth head—

The Property and Expenditures of the College, from 1809 to 1815.

The President attempts to deceive the public, when he states, as in the 62d page of the Sketches, that at former times there was a considerable increasing amount in the treasury above the annual demand of payments, (see Note (R) if he means to be understood that these amounts were in ready cash ; and if by the terms *demand of payments*, he means to be understood to include the payments of interest due from the Board on loans. The items exhibited on that page are in a mutilated state. There have always been, and now are, large sums nominally in the treasury, consisting of sums due for tuition and rents, and other securities : and it is believed that these sums were never larger than at the present time. The items making their amount are not exhibited in this statement, but

is left out of the account.—There is something obscure, jesuitical, and deceptive, in the very beginning of this chapter—"It [the College] was then [in 1808] the proprietor of upwards of forty thousand acres of wild land, and many thousands besides yielding annual rents; and bonds and notes on interest of a considerable amount for former tuition, in the treasury. Since that period it has received no grant, no donation; no gratuitous endowment of any consequence. Its interests have been palsied, and we have seen the melancholy causes. Of the then amount of its annual income we may form an idea from a statement of the Treasurer the last year." "In 1808 the College was proprietor of forty thousand acres of wild land;" so it is now, of the same White Mountain lands; not an acre of it, since that time; has been sold; nor can be, nor will probably be, for many years to come: "and many thousands besides, yielding rent;" so it is now; very little, if any, has been disposed of: "and bonds and notes of a considerable amount on interest;" so it is now; the same sum yet remains uncollected, and has been rather increasing: "since that period it has received no grant, no donation, no gratuitous endowment of any consequence;" nor had it for some time before; nor has it, excepting the trifling sum given in 1805, and the township near the White Hills by the Government of New-Hampshire, received any thing of any consequence" for twice that period. But suppose it had not; how does it appear to be the fault of the Trustees, more than of the President? How will he show that this failure has not been owing to an entire want of confidence in the chief Executive officer of the Institution? We undertake to say, that such is the fact; Dr. Phillips himself "was afraid there would be a *future* perversion," no doubt by the President, or those whom he should, by undue means, procure to be elected into the Board. "Its interests have been palsied." We say the same; but hope they will now revive and flourish. But "*we* have seen the melancholy causes." And so have we, and have faithfully related them in the preceding pages. "Of the then amount of its annual income we may form an idea from a statement of the Treasurer the last year." How does the President's statement of the income in 1814 show what the income was in 1808? Why does he not bring before the public a statement of the two years, that is, 1808 and 1814, and show directly the defalcation, and of each intermediate year, and thereby show the gradual decline? Is it not be-

cause these exhibits would show the falsehood of what is here pretended?

It is said, that the Trustees have raised the salary of the Professors from five to six, and then to seven hundred dollars. This is true; but why does he not also state that his own was raised nearly in the same proportion? Such was the fact. In this there is nothing wrong. It will all come back soon; for it is asked, with an air of triumph, in the letter of the President's friend, (see Sketches, page 50) "has not his whole heart and soul been wrapt up in its prospects, in its utility, in its prosperity? Is it not the child of his last fond hopes and affection? And is it not also heir apparent to one moiety, at least, of his whole worldly estate?"—Why certainly all, that goes to the President, is safely funded for the future use of the Institution.—And again, does not the Reviewer assert, (see Review, page 24) "these estates, my fellow citizens, he bestows on us—he passes by his own amiable offspring, to make the State his heir, to enrich our College."—We shall see hereafter how this is done. How will the President show, that the present Professors, in 1814, when the expense of living is enhanced, all with families, and one with a numerous family, do not need and deserve at least two thirds as much as the President did in 1782, then a single man, especially when the finances of the College have so much increased? The President might have shewn much more extravagant management by the Trustees, would it have answered as well; and in this way accounted more satisfactorily for the deficiency of the funds. He might have stated, that his own salary has, within a few years, been raised from \$667, to nine hundred and twelve; that he is allowed \$200 annually for managing, or rather mismanaging, the funds of Moors' School; that the perquisites, for conferring degrees on the students, amount to \$200 more, the average number being 40, at \$5 each; and that he receives, probably, half that sum on Medical degrees. And he now complains of the Board, because they have ordered that the Medical Professors shall share with him in this last emolument. The President, with all these emoluments, has at present no family except a wife and domestics, and entertains less company, and is otherwise at less expense, than any of the wealthy farmers or poor clergymen in the community. The present Trustees are unwilling to put any confidence in these pretences, of which the President and his partizans talk so loudly. They find that all

his gifts have, in the first instance, been drawn from the Board, and are then to be returned under such incumbrances as make them worse than nothing.

We come again to the proceedings of the Board in 1782 and 1789, and to the report of the committee of 1793.—We shall take no further notice of these, than to explain the conduct of the Trustees in relation to them in Nov. 1814. At the commencement of that meeting, the Board were much astonished to find a claim of five or six thousand dollars exhibited against them, of which, neither they nor the Treasurer, Judge Woodward, had before heard. The communication of the President's letter to the Treasurer, which is found at large in the 68th and 69th pages of the Sketches, was the first intimation that either of the Board ever had on the subject.—They had never once thought of examining records of 28 years standing, to ascertain what demands there were against the Board. This demand seemed coming over them like a net. No demand was made on the Board directly ; no communications ; no propositions.—The only alternatives proposed in the letter were, either to pay the money with interest, or to establish a Professorship, and permit the President to appoint a Professor. Candor would readily suggest, that the Trustees should, at least, have time to examine into the foundation and nature of this claim, which was of so long standing. A demand of payment had been made of the Treasurer. The Trustees, it would seem, should direct him in his duty as to its payment, till their farther pleasure should be known. This is all that was done on the subject. As the President had not addressed the Board on the subject, propriety did not require that the Board should communicate with him on this occasion. He had demanded payment of the Treasurer. All that could be expected was, that the Board should direct him, either to comply with, or refuse the demand.

In examining into the nature and state of the transaction, out of which this demand originated, we find, that the intention of the parties to it, is somewhat equivocal. After the vote, in 1786, giving the President £.800, had been passed and communicated to the President, he "signified his desire, that the Board accept £.800 due him from the College, provided he shall die before he shall have made a particular application of said sum." If the intent was to give this sum to the Institution, reserving only the right of declaring its application, possibly the right of de-

during the use yet remains ; (this is, however, by no means admitted;) and at any rate, this is all that remains. Nothing is said in the proceedings about interest. Nor does the vote in 1789 (see page 65 Sketches) show, that interest of this sum was intended to have been then paid by the assignment of the lease. The latter part of the President's communication seems to imply, that it was intended for the establishment of a fund. If it be so, this will not enable the donor to appoint a Professor. A right to do this, is not reserved. No arrangement is, therefore, yet made for the application. The Trustees can make none till the President's decease. They must give him the whole term of his life to make the arrangement. If this be a mere private demand, in favor of the President, the Statute of Limitations has long since run against it ; and the Board may presume, as the law does without any evidence except the presumption arising from the length of time, that it has been paid.

This case is not, however, left on this ground. In the farther examination of this question, we find from the records, that in 1793, " Mr. Freeman and General Brewster were appointed a committee to adjust and finally settle, in behalf of this Board, all demands between this Board and the Hon. President Wheelock ; and that the financier make and execute, in the name and behalf of this Board, any conveyance of such estate, belonging to the said Trustees, which he may judge expedient, to satisfy such balance as may be due to the said President Wheelock ; and that said committee make a statement of their proceedings thereon to this Board, at their meeting next session." This committee did not report till 1795. It took two years to arrange " matters and things" satisfactorily. Their report is before the public, in the 68th and 69th pages of the Sketches. The committee, among other things, recite the transaction of 1786, and proceed to say, " which sum of £800, the President has now relinquished to the said Trustees, agreeably to a former proposal, and without any pecuniary compensation from them." The President, here, for a valuable consideration, relinquishes any right, if any he had, to call the money out of their hands. The better opinion is, that he never had any such right. The right to make arrangements for its application to the use of the College, was all that remained in him. If, therefore, at that time, he relinquished any thing, it was the right to direct the application ; and this he has done in the most ef-

fectual manner. It appears by the vote above recited, that the design of the Board in appointing this committee was "to adjust and finally settle all demands between the Board and the President." No doubt can now be entertained, that the Board, the committee, and the President, all understood the transaction as a complete and final settlement; and that thereby the £800 was fully relinquished by the President, and placed completely at the disposal of the Board. The amount, then, of the President's proposal to the Board, through the Treasurer, in 1814, was merely this: "If you will permit me to appoint a Professor, I will consent that you should apply a sum of your own money sufficient for his support." The President's claims are, however, all of that indefinite, uncertain kind, both as to their consideration and amount, which nothing can satisfy, nothing can discharge. They are all debts of gratitude, in his opinion; and of course their consideration and amount depend entirely on his estimation of his own services, and the obligations of duty and thankfulness which his feelings impose upon the Board. Such debts can never be paid with money. The demand will continually rise in proportion to every attempt to make satisfaction.

The question may now be asked, Do the Trustees, for the mere circumstance of refusing payment of this extravagant demand till they could examine into its merits, deserve all the opprobrium so bountifully heaped upon them by Dr. Wheelock and his friends? When a demand of this amount, of this uncommon nature, and from such an uncommon source, when the persons, on whom the demand is now made, could have no agency in the original transaction, no knowledge of the motives of their predecessors, might they not reasonably pause and look about them? Is it the result of candor and charity, merely for this, to impute to persons, thus situated, all the corrupt motives which are assigned to the Trustees in the 17th page of the Review? Does the man exhibit an uncommon share of "good manners and piety" in caviling so much at the word *intended*, which, by the bye, is a mistake of the Secretary in transcribing, the word in the original resolution being *pretended*? Had the Trustees any occasion to do any thing to hide their shame? Ought not the officious Reviewer, by this time, to adopt some measures to hide his own shame? Will he not blush at his own want of candor and charity?

In the 71st page of the Sketches, Dr. Wheelock speaks of those Trustees, who for several years "have *controlled* the counsels of the Board." We take it for granted, that those who "have *controlled* the counsels of the Board," are a majority of the body. And we ask who should control? Do not the majority make the body politic? According to the Doctor, the Board controls the Board. This is certainly wrong—Dr. Wheelock and a minority should control the counsels of the Board. Let them control the counsels, the majority will control the proceedings of the Board.

In 1798, when the vote, recited in the note in the 72d page of the Sketches, was passed, dividing the fees for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Medicine between the President and Professor of Medicine, there was but one Professor in that department. During the time that Dr. Smith and Dr. Perkins both officiated as Professors, the latter received no perquisite for degrees. The President continued to enjoy one half as before. When Dr. Smith resigned and Dr. Muzzy was appointed, Dr. Wheelock's friend, Dr. Perkins, presented a memorial to the Board on that subject. The fee referred to in the vote was fifteen dollars for each degree. It was reasonable to divide this sum equally between the President and the two Professors. The resolution passed in 1814, and recited in the same note, was the result of Dr. Perkins' memorial.

We pass over the President's philippic on the subject of the Medical Department, with which he closes this chapter, leaving him to soar alone "in the regions of *Sirocco*," and to declare war, and make peace, at his own election, with the children of Esculapius. One, who has vanquished the *Minotaur*, cut off the heads of the *Hydra*, and so often taken the *golden apples*, can never want the sinews of war, or the talents for negotiating an honorable peace.

In the sixth chapter, the scene opens with an account of the mission of the Rev. Lyman Potter to the Cherokees in 1799. We have been credibly informed that the history of that mission is this: The President had then no Indians on hand, on whom he could lavish the Scotch fund; and could conveniently spare an hundred dollars. It was necessary to do something about Indians, in order to give tone to the feelings of the society in Scotland, in making remittances to the President. Mr. Potter had probably intimated to the President that he was about to make a tour to the western waters to look out a new settlement. These circumstances presented a favorable opportunity to secure a

friend in the Board, to make an item of charge against the society, which might be fixed up with many trimmings ; and to seem to do something which might to the society wear the appearance of great zeal to spread the Gospel among the natives. Such an opportunity was not to be neglected; the President immediately proposed that Mr. Potter should take a mission, for which he would pay him \$ 100. Mr. Potter went to the western part of Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and Tennessee ; preached a few sermons occasionally, spent three or four days among the Indians, made his purchase, was gone about four months, and returned, received the doucier, which now, with its appendages, form splendid items in the accounts against the society ; and the transaction is recorded in the Sketches, among the enterprises of Dr. Wheelock.* Mr Potter was immediately after appointed a member of the Board of Trustees.

We pass over the correspondence between the President and Satagaganeto, and other Chiefs of the tribe of St. Regis, in silence.—The 75th and following pages of the Sketches afford a luminous exposition of the principles to be observed in the important work of civilization. The Trustees will not stop to discuss the questions, whether “ a propensity to improvement is natural to the human race?” whether “ it is ever checked by the uncontrollable power of the elements?” or whether “ this operates in the Samoide or other inhabitants of Lapland?” We will not contradict the assertion, that “ the strongest attachment of man is to himself and his own opinions.” We will not examine the opinions of President de Goguet, nor the practices of Osiris, Phoroneus, Cecrops, or Numa ; nor trace the inhabitants of South America from their wigwams to the empire of Mango Capac ; nor the history of the expenses and labors of the Carlovingian dynasty. This is all, doubtless, very learned. We will only remark, that it seems to us, as in the case of Jenkinson in the Vicar of Wakefield, that the President has reserved all his learning to this moment. Nor can we, more than the Vicar, for our lives, see how all this learning has any thing to do with the business of which we are talking.

The subject of Union Academy, which has been several times hinted at in the Sketches, is brought to view more distinctly in the 80th page.

Union Academy was incorporated by the Legis-

* See Note (8).

lature of New-Hampshire, for the express purpose of educating pious and indigent young men for the Gospel ministry. Such an Institution has, for some years, by all the friends of religion of our acquaintance, except Dr. Wheelock, been thought very desirable. Nor was it known to us, till we had seen the Sketches, that even he could philosophise so gravely on the subject. It is, however, well known, that before the Institution was established, while it was yet uncertain where it would be fixed, and while the Clergy and other friends to the object were holding meetings to consult and mature their minds on a plan for its establishment, that Dr. Wheelock professed to approve the design, and gave encouragement of a valuable donation, provided it could be established in connexion with Dartmouth College. The Doctor could then have regulated its concerns, and no danger would have been apprehended of the qualifications of the objects of charity: but since its funds are under the control of others, the *pretended connexion* coming in by the other side of the house, is a very grievous and a very dangerous thing. Philosophy stares it in the face.

Institutions affording gratuitous means for the study of Divinity, by those who had been through a course of collegiate study, were already established; but among those who were able to educate themselves at the various Colleges, it was found that enough did not turn their attention to the study of Divinity, to supply these schools of the Prophets with students, or the congregations and churches with pastors. It was therefore believed, that an Institution like this, calculated to assist young men who were hopefully pious, and who probably would not otherwise be able to obtain an education, would have a tendency to supply the deficiency.

The Trustees of Union Academy petitioned, at the same time, the Trustees of Dartmouth College and the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, for assistance, by some abatement of the tuition of such students as they should attempt to educate, after they should have entered College. The Corporation of Middlebury College appointed President Davis and Rev. Mr. Fowler to meet the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and confer with them, and unite in their measures on the subject. The Trustees of Dartmouth College appointed Gov. Gilman, and some other members, to confer with the committee from Middlebury. This committee of the two Corporations recom-

ended the very measure mentioned in the 80th page of the Sketches, which were afterwards adopted by each Board respectively : that is, they agree, for a limited time, viz. four years, to relinquish a part of the tuition of a limited number, viz. six young men, who shall have been fitted for College, and then supported by the Trustees of Union Academy.* No doubt any other College in New England would have done the same. The very case supposes that there are young men, who, had there been no such establishment as Union Academy, would not have acquired an education. Those Colleges, therefore, who adopt the measure of which the President complains, had there been no such establishment, would have lost all the tuition of such young men ; whereas they now gain the one half. Thus the reader will see, that by the resolve of the Trustees respecting Union Academy, the College has six charity scholars, which it would not have without such a resolve ; and instead of taking money out of the funds to give to an Academy, according to the representation in the pamphlet, the sum of sixty dollars annually is by this measure brought into the College treasury. How this simple transaction can be tortured and metamorphosed into a " confidential alliance," " a treaty with a foreign Corporation," it is difficult to conceive. This word *foreign*, is one peculiarly convenient for the President. He seems to attach no definite meaning to it. It is a word of opprobrium with him, and applied to whatever he dislikes. It must therefore mean *foreign* to his wishes or interests. In what is said of the perversion of the Phillips fund, he speaks of the avails of the fund being " mixed with *foreign monies* ;" that is, the other monies of the College treasury ; and of their being applied to *foreign objects* ; that is, preaching and administering ordinances to the new instead of the old church. So here, a foreign Corporation is one established by the Government of New-Hampshire within a few miles of the College, but not connected with it.

This is a specimen of that use of words, which may make them mean different things in different connexions ; may make them mean any thing to suit the designs of the writer ; and even when they really mean nothing, may make impressions either good or bad at his pleasure. There is a certain description of writers and speakers, to whom this use of words is very convenient. They have no distinct ideas connected with the words and expressions which they use, nor yet any distinct, systematic view of the sub-

that they pretend to discuss, nor of its relations to other subjects. They have, however, certain attachments and aversions, which they wish to infuse into others. Something must be written or said, concerning the objects of their affections. The design of such men, in the use of words, is not to convey ideas; but, without ideas, to transfuse their feelings to those whom they address. Distinct ideas, holden up to view in their proper relations, might not carry with them the impressions intended. Hence the necessity of using sonorous and unmeaning words, and vague, indeterminate, and half formed sentences and expressions, to which the vulgar attach certain prejudices. Such are "foreign monies"—"foreign objects"—"no spiritual servitude, no encroachments on the rights of conscience"—"no compulsive creeds of belief," &c. &c.

The President has many and weighty objections to the very principles on which this Academy is founded; (see Sketches, page 82.) It proposes to educate only *pious* young men on the charity establishment: and therefore the Trustees of Dartmouth and Middlebury Colleges ought not to have given the least countenance to it. The reasons are, that "no one, in the days of youth, can calculate the aptitude of his own capacity, his circumstances, or bias of mind, in maturer life." Any one may be deceived in his views and motives; and if not deceived, yet, in the course of six or seven years, some cause may arise, some destiny of Divine Providence may point out another path of future pursuit. The student now designed for the ministry may not live, and so the money may be lost. Above all, proposing to educate pious young men is spreading the snares of spiritual death before the youthful mind. It is laying a temptation before the indigent young man, ardent for improvement, to make a profession of religion, adopt a creed, and make a promise to preach. We are told also, that experiments have been unsuccessfully made. The conclusion of all is, that benefactions bestowed on the young, in the early part of education, should extend to the capable and *virtuous*, not to prescribe future pursuits: we should look to God for his grace, to prepare them in his own way for his glory, and the cause of the Redeemer.

These propositions prove too much, and therefore the conclusion justly admits that they prove nothing. "No one, in the days of youth, can calculate the aptitude of his capacity in his future circumstances, nor the future bias of his mind." Nor can parents calculate these things in re-

Education to their children. All this is admitted. What then shall be done? Shall no one attempt to improve his own mind, nor even parents to educate their children? This objection lies as well against any attempt to educate sons for the bar, or for the profession of physic; as against educating pious young men for the ministry. The same may be said as to the objection arising from the uncertainty of life. Shall none, on this account, be put early to school, because the money expended may be lost? Suppose the founder of Dartmouth College had reasoned in this way, and adopted a corresponding line of conduct; who would then have been on the stage for the achievements, the useful labors; who would have endured the fatigues of the present Dr. Wheelock, in favor of Dartmouth College? Who would have written the *Sketches of its History*? Who among the living, could have fought its battles, or protected its interests?

"Any one may be deceived in his motives, or the destiny of Providence may point out another course." Very true—shall no one, then, direct his attention to divinity, because his heart may deceive him? And is not this objection as forcible against entering on the study of divinity; as against commencing the studies preparatory to the study of divinity? Shall none enter on any course of proceeding, because the destiny of Divine Providence may hereafter point out another course? Providence now points out this to be our course, according to our best judgment of its dictates. Shall we not then follow its leadings, lest appearances should vary, and hereafter another course seem more consonant with duty? Should such be the case, it will only prove that we were under a mistake in our opinion as to the indications of Providence; not that we did wrong in following, in this respect, the dictates of our best judgment.

But "to offer assistance to the pious young men, is to spread the snares of spiritual death before the youthful mind: it is to lay temptations before them, to make a profession, to adopt a new creed, and make a promise to preach." Has not every charitable establishment the same tendency in a greater or less degree? This will not be denied. The establishment of a Divinity School on a charitable foundation has the same tendency. An ambitious young man, destitute of property, nearly out of College, may say, "I know not what to do with myself when I shall have completed my collegiate education. I cannot study

law or physic without assistance. I have neither money nor friends. I will make a profession of religion ; and having done this, I can easily subscribe the creed. I shall then pass the ordeal of some Divinity School, which will pave the way into the learned and lucrative profession of divinity." The provision made in the country, and especially in the most populous towns, for the support of the clergy, lays the same temptations before the human mind ; and some, no doubt, fall a prey to these temptations. What, then ; shall the clergy have no support ?

The adoption of a creed in the churches has the same tendency in a degree. A person wishes to join a church—he knows the condition—he must appear to have become a christian—he must consent to the creed. Has he no temptation to put on the outward appearance of a christian, to relate experiences to which he is a stranger, and profess a creed to which his heart and head do not assent ? Every beggar lies under the same temptation, when entering the doors of a charitable man. What, then ; shall we neglect all the duties and despise all the charities of life ?

Hear now the conclusion. " Benefactions bestowed on the young-----should extend to the capable and *virtuous*." Ave, the *virtuous* ! Who are the virtuous ? Will not the vicious assume their garb, put on appearances of decency and decorum, while they are secretly practising every vice ? May not Dr. Wheelock, while educating a *virtuous* young man, be nourishing a viper in his bosom ? No doubt he may. Here, then, after following the Dr. through a long train of reasoning, we find him precisely where he started. His reasoning has brought him back to the ground of the Trustees of Union Academy. He has let himself down easy ; and if he would only sit still, there need be no more dispute.—We should not prescribe distant pursuits, " but look to God for his grace." And can we do this while we make no exertions for charitable establishments, nor even exercise our reason in the choice of candidates, nor form an opinion whether in judgment of charity they are virtuous or pious ? Will a God of grace assist those who are not vigilant and persevering, and who do not exercise their best judgment in the discharge of every duty ? He may do so ; but surely he has made no promises, except to earnest endeavors and persevering obedience. We hope and believe, that the Trustees of Union Academy do and will both exert their best talents in deciding on the qualifications of candidates, and look to God for his grace and

assistance to direct them in duty, and prepare the object of their charity for the promotion of his glory in the cause of the Redeemer.

In the management of the second point in the 82d page of the Sketches, the Trustees are accused of partiality in not extending the same favor to other Academies. It is sufficient to say, that other Academies have never asked any such favors. They are not generally charitable establishments. Their charters do not enable them to go any farther than instruct students within their own walls. The objects of their institutions do not extend beyond the education contemplated to be acquired at their respective establishments. Many of them have ample funds. Not so, Union Academy. The Legislature, in making the grant, have enabled the Trustees of that establishment to assist young men through College; and seem, virtually, at least, to have given the Trustees of the College an invitation to lend a hand in carrying into effect the important designs of its institution. But were it otherwise, have the Trustees of the College no discretion? Suppose they remit the tuition of a poor student, which has been frequently done; must they remit also the tuition of others? Does this even give another any claim, who may be equally poor?

It is said, page 83, the Trustees have no right to enter into a treaty "with a foreign Corporation, receive its members, and, to support them, apply their funds. Is it not a prostration of its dignity, and resigning the independent rights and attributes of the College into other hands? The Board hold a trust pure in its nature; and not to provide for the *projects* and *contrivances* of the few; not to patronise the associated interests of individuals; not to create *influence* among the constituents of a party." The Trustees have entered into no treaty, no alliance with any foreign or domestic Corporation, in the proper sense of the words; nor in the sense in which those words are used by the President. Upon the petition of the Trustees of Union Academy, they have agreed, for four years, to relinquish one half of the tuition of six students of College, who are in part supported by the funds of that Academy. This is no treaty or alliance, more than any other contract is so. Why may not the Trustees relinquish the tuition of a certain description of persons, as well as of individuals? We do not supply them out of any property already funded. We merely agree to receive them upon the terms of paying less tuition than others; nor can the Trustees perceive that it

as doing they prostrate the dignity or injure the rights or attributes of the College. Suppose the finances of the Institution would enable the Board to educate one half of the students without the payment of tuition: might they not rely on the certificates of others in ascertaining the circumstances of candidates for the charity? Might they not content themselves with the certificates of the selectmen of the town, and minister of the parish, where the applicant resided, or the certificates of the Trustees or Executive of other Colleges or Academies, or even of distinguished individuals? All charitable institutions adopt and are governed by regulations of this kind; and we do not think their dignity affected by such proceedings, or their rights or attributes impaired: nor do we, by the measure under consideration, provide for the projects or contrivances of the few; nor attempt to create influence among the constituents of a party. Union Academy was not set up by a party. Almost all the ministers and churches on both sides of Connecticut river, in New-Hampshire and Vermont, were active in the measures which led to its establishment. The Legislature thought it deserving of notice, and granted a Charter. To assist its students in College is not therefore aiding the contrivances of the few, or acting under the influence of a party.---What is intended by the *associated interests of individuals*, it is not easy to discern. The Trustees of Union Academy have no private interest, either *associated* or individual, in the funds, nor even pay for their services or expenses. They are mere stake-holders, like other Corporations of this kind, for the public. We cannot, therefore, proceed to answer any charge which ~~they~~ seem to be implied in these terms, till we have an explanation of their meaning.

Our great fault, after all, in relation to Union Academy, is, as we perceive by what is said in the third point, that we expressly refused the same privilege to Moors' School. "This is the problem." The whole solution of the problem, in pages 83 and 84 of the Sketches, is mere jealousy. The circumstance that one of the Trustees and some of the officers of the College are also Trustees and officers of the Academy, doubtless happened without any design. No one, it is presumed, ever thought, by such means, of conspiring against the liberties of Moors' School, or the President. The President's greatest enemies, as he considers them, in the Board and Executive, viz. Mr. Niles and Mr. Shurtleff, have never had any thing to do with Union

Academy. All the parties, coalitions, and plans, which appear in this solution, were formed in the President's study; and except in his study, his brain, and his Sketches, never had existence — We have shewn from the Charter itself, how the College “grew out of” and absorbed “the anterior existence of Moors' School;” and how the School has since grown anew out of the anterior existence of the College; and what danger there is that the former may yet absorb the anterior existence of the latter. The Trustees of the College, and it is believed also of Union Academy, have no intention of sapping the foundation either of the College or Moors' School. — The Trustees of Dartmouth College are already in some sense Trustees of Moors' School; why, therefore, should they anticipate particular cases, or in other words why appropriate money for these students before their cases are before us? It would be only making a promise (or, according to the President, a treaty of alliance) to ourselves. The students of Moors' School are always with us; we can do them good at any time. In the case of the Academy, it was necessary for its Trustees to know what encouragement Dartmouth and Middlebury Colleges would give, in order to the proper arrangement and expenditure of its resources.

All this will not explain the problem to the President's satisfaction, nor let the public into the secret of his motives. The case is, the Trustees have never been asked, nor is it expected they ever will be, to afford any assistance in selecting objects for the enjoyment of any of the charitable provisions of Moors' School. This whole business is done by the President. He extends them to whomsoever he pleases, and none others enjoy them. The situation and amount of those funds have already been stated: the question was, whether, on the application of the President, we should place more money at his disposal? In this view of the subject, this application degenerates merely into an additional attempt, by the President, to obtain the entire control of another portion of the resources of the College. — Why we refused this application, and the reasons why we passed the vote as Trustees of Moors' School, mentioned in the 84th page of the Sketches, “that for the present, no part of the funds, of which this Board have control, shall be applied to the education of Indians,” shall now be explained.

In no one instance, after the passing of the act in 1807, constituting the Trustees of Dartmouth College the Trustees of Moors' School, had the Board been asked to make

any appropriation of the funds of the School; nor had even their advice been asked by the President, as to the mode or amount of any appropriation or expenditure. At the close of each year, the accounts of expenses already incurred had been, as they were previous to that period, exhibited to the Board for their inspection and approbation.—The Board were asked, after the monies had been expended by the President's own authority, and on his own mere motion, to approve his doings, and allow his perquisites for the management of the funds. The Board was never asked by way of anticipation, "how shall this money be expended?" but were told, the monies had been expended so and so—"will you pass your sanction on these measures?"

Ever since the President returned from Europe, in 1784, he has had the entire management of the Scotch fund; and as fast as the Wheelock lands became productive, he assumed the management of one half of the proceeds of those lands. The amount of the avails of both resources has, for a great number of years, been from nine to twelve hundred dollars. The expenses for the three last years have exceeded the income by several hundred dollars. The President has contrived means also to have this establishment largely indebted to him. When other means could be contrived to swallow up all the income of the School, this School debt was an accumulating fund; and the interest, annually, and sometimes semiannually, added to the principal. When he was not successful enough to consume all the income by other means, the surplus was applied to the interest and principal of the debt. The accounts were kept in such an artful manner, and generally composed of such small and trifling items, that it became difficult to unravel them; and it seemed invidious to find fault with the little items which so much swelled the amount. Yet every one could perceive that no result, no benefit adequate to the expenditure of such a fund, was derived to the public. The accounts shew that the money was gone; yet no one could scarcely tell where—no one had received any benefit. The Scotch Board of Commissioners in Boston has had the same perplexity, and came to the same conclusion.

During a considerable part of the time, for a number of years after the return of Dr. Wheelock from Europe, he had no Indian scholars. Sometimes he had only one, and scarcely ever more than two. At the same time the tuition of the English scholars in the School nearly supported the Preceptor. It made little difference whether he had two

Indians, one, or none; the result of every settlement was in favor of the President. The accounts were made up of repairs of the school house, the difficulties at Wheelock, some little sewing and mending, tuition, and board for the Indians. No step was taken without a charge made of some amount. During these times, it was well known that when any Indians were with the President, they boarded and lived in his kitchen, with negroes and servants, and had their washing and mending done by his servants or dependants, and frequently did the duties of servants; and nothing was necessary but to procure a receipt as voucher from some of these persons.—As an instance to show how easy it is to make up an account, we mention, that in the year 1811, the President made a journey to Portland. One of the Indian youths went with him, apparently in capacity of a servant, and drove his chaise and waited on the President; and in the course of the journey, once or more lodged with one of the Trustees. At the next Commencement, the President's accounts were laid before a committee of the Board, in which one half the expenses of this journey were charged to the funds of Moors' Charity School. When inquiry was made, why this charge should be allowed? it was answered, that the journey was performed for the health of the Indian; and a certificate of a physician was immediately produced, stating that the Indian's health required a journey: and though the ill health of the Indian was not heard of on the journey, nothing more could be said.

As the expenses of the School had for several of the last years exceeded its income, and a considerable debt had already accrued against the School in favor of the President; as the avails of the Scotch fund were nearly sufficient to meet the demands of the President, according to his own acknowledgment, for the education of the usual number of Indians; and as the avails of both the Scotch and American funds were annually absorbed without any beneficial result adequate to such an expenditure; the Trustees think they shall stand justified to the public for declining to put more money at the disposal of the President, and also for passing the vote refusing to have any more of the avails of the Wheelock grant applied, *for the present*, to the education of Indians.

THE SEQUEL.

We have at length reached the Sequel of the Sketches.—We are told, that "in 1812 a motion was made in the

Board, that the Trustees would apply to the General Court, and desire it, by a committee or otherwise, to look into and examine all concerns and management in relation to the funds, the government, and education, of the College and School." And again, that in Nov. 1814, "the President of Dartmouth College made a motion to the Board of Trustees, to make application to the Legislature of New-Hampshire to examine, by committee or otherwise, into the situation and circumstances of the College and School, and their concerns, to enable them to rectify any thing amiss, and how far they ought with propriety to extend their patronage to the Institution."

It is not pretended, that in either of these cases any motion in writing was introduced. How then any thing could be said concerning the motions going upon the record, can scarcely be conceived. The Trustees recollect some loose talk of this kind from the President. What the object then was, or now can be, in bringing it before the public, no one can tell; except it may have been designed to prejudice the Legislature against the Trustees. It is not remembered, that in 1812 any business of great importance was before the Board. Probably the usual difficulties arising from the Ecclesiastical quarrel, and the appointment of Tutors, &c. made up the whole amount of their business. What reason could there be for the application to the Legislature? And again in 1814? The powers and duties of the respective departments depended on the Charter. The Legislature would not interfere to give a construction to the Charter, or alter its provisions. The Board had not then, nor have they now, any objections to the appointment of a committee by the Legislature, at the instance of the President, or any other individual, or upon its own mere motion. They are perfectly willing to give a reason for their conduct to any committee the Legislature may please to appoint. They highly respect that honorable body.—But not perceiving any necessity for a committee, it would have been improper to ask one.

But suppose these resolutions, said to have been proposed by the President to the Board, had passed, and been sent to the Legislature, and a committee had been appointed, and arrived at Hanover: what would have been their business, acting under these resolutions? They would have said to the Board, we have been appointed, and come forward at your request; what have you for us to do? What is our business?—They must have been told, look to the

resolutions ; they point out your duties.—“You are to look into all concerns and management in relation to the funds, the government, and education, of the College and School.”—We should then refer them to the second resolution, and say, “You are to examine into the situation and circumstances of the College and School, and rectify any thing amiss.” Would not they still ask, “what concerns? what management? what funds? What can we do concerning the government and education of the College and School? what is amiss? and how can we rectify it? Is not your Charter a good one—one calculated to enable the Board to proceed? Does it not define the respective powers and duties of the officers and departments of the Institution?”

In answer to these inquiries, both the President and Trustees would agree in their reply, that the Charter is good, gives them sufficient powers, and sufficiently defines the duties of all. The inquiry would then return, What is the difficulty? Have you any dispute which you wish to have us arbitrate upon and decide? The answer by the Board would be, We have no dispute, and wish for no arbitration—we pass such laws as we think we have a right to pass, and attend to the wholesome government of the officers and students, and to the public benefit of the Institution; and they have hitherto been obeyed—we leave the execution of them to the Executive officers of the College—we appoint such officers as we think suitable; and we are satisfied with their conduct—when vacancies happen, we fill up our own body with such men as we think understand and seek the best interest of the Institution. We will then suppose that the President begins his tale of grievances. The amount of it would have been, that the Board has departed from the first principles of the Institution, and had not fostered the College church: that the Trustees had refused to provide a pastor for the administration of ordinances: that they had refused to enlist in the controversy on the side of the President and the old church, and had favored the new church, and had introduced a “new coin of opinion and feeling:” that though all parties agreed that it was the proper duty of the Professor of Divinity to preach to the officers and students; and though the Trustees, before the present members controlled the proceedings and counsels of the Board, had, at every successive election of a person to fill that office, assigned it as a part of his duty to preach; and though the present majority had done nothing on the subject; yet by permitting the Professor to

preach in the manner prescribed by the President and his party in the Board, in the year 1803, the present majority had perverted the funds given to the Institution by Doctor Phillips: that they had refused to appoint such men to fill vacancies in their own Body, as the President approved: that he had nominated Capt. Dunham, who was a man of distinguished magnanimity, and well acquainted with the "old principles of the Institution," and that the Trustees refused to elect him: that they refused to appoint Tutors and Professors to his acceptance, and such as in his opinion would most effectually assist the President in the instruction and government of the students: that he had nominated Dr. Parish for Professor of Languages; that they passed him by, and appointed Mr. Moore: that the President has rendered the College many services which the Trustees do not properly appreciate: that they had descended from the dignified part of their predecessors, and adopted a *shiftless* course of procedure: that they once voted for a Tutor, who had not been nominated: that they once passed a resolution in which they used the terms *Executive Officers*, instead of Executive Authority, which had been before used: that they had taken the recitations of the senior class from the President, and threatened to remove him; and introduced a new author into their studies: that they had refused to accept of money which the President claimed as due to him, and establish a Professorship, permitting the President to make the appointment to fill the office; and refused to pay the debt: and finally, that they had entered into a treaty and alliance with a foreign Corporation, by agreeing, for four years, to relinquish one half of the tuition of six students of College, who should be supported by the Trustees of Union Academy: that, as Trustees of Moors' Charity School, they had refused, for the present, to suffer the monies under their control to be applied to the education of Indians.

This we think is a summary and the substance of all the charges exhibited against the Trustees in the Sketches.—All the remainder is mere invective, made up alternately of colourings, reasonings, and misrepresentations. This will be found to be the case, by a careful review of the Sketches.

We will now inquire, what occasion could there have been for an application by the Board to the Legislature, for a committee "to examine into the situation of the College and School, and their concerns?" And what could

have been the duty and business of such committee when convened? And we may with more emphasis ask, What could have been the motives of the President in making these propositions? During his troubles in the Legislature of Vermont, relating to the grant of the township of Wheelock, the President has been often heard to say, (and, if the application were from the other side, and designed to correct any of his abuses, would now say) that the Charter of the College was a *Royal* grant, and not under the control of the Legislature. His motive in this proceeding can be nothing either more or less than to prejudice the minds of the members of the Legislature and of the people, by inducing a belief that the Trustees aim at an independence not given them by the Charter; and that they entertain sentiments of disrespect and contempt towards the Legislature, which they have neither felt nor expressed. No motion was ever made in writing on this subject, and nothing, it is believed, said about putting it on record. The Reviewer, more sagacious than the President, has anticipated and endeavored to do away that which is a complete answer, and affords a complete remedy for all these pretended abuses. Every man will be satisfied, upon an examination of the charges, that there is not one for which the ordinary proceedings in a court of law do not afford a competent remedy, and one much more expeditious than any which can be applied by the Legislature. If the Trustees refuse to discharge any duties incumbent upon them, or refuse to allow the President any privilege, or to exercise any power or authority given him by the Charter or immemorial usage, they can be compelled thereto by a *Mandamus*. If they encroach on any of the other departments, by assuming or usurping its proper powers and duties, they can be restrained by a writ of prohibition. If they pervert any funds, the donor, his heirs or assigns, by suitable process, may draw the deposit out of their hands, or compel an application of the avails to its proper use and destination. And lastly, if the Trustees have done, or omitted, any act by which their Charter is forfeited, the Supreme Executive of the State, or the Legislature, can direct the institution of a *Scire Facias*, or other process, to take the forfeiture at their hands. Every lawyer, every jurist, and even the President himself, is well aware that in all such cases the courts have a common law jurisdiction; and that the remedy is always at hand, and may at any time be called into use by the party injured. The parties often honest-

ly differ in opinion as to their respective rights and powers, arising from the construction of ancient Charters. A court of law is the proper place for the discussion and final determination of their conflicting claims. The President well knows that there is no foundation for the complaints set up in the Sketches ; but has nourished the vain hope, that by exaggeration, colouring, and misrepresentation, he can prejudice and hurry the Legislature into some hasty and violent measures, which will favor his views, and again place the whole Institution, with its government, its funds, and resources, at his disposal.

The Trustees have now discharged the duty which their relation to the Institution, and their responsibility to the public, demanded at their hands. They assure the public, that they have no intention to pursue this controversy any further ; and it may be expected that they will take no further notice of anonymous or other publications on this subject. Inasmuch as the President has made his appeal to the public, and to the Legislature, they could do no less than they have done. They sincerely regret, that necessity was laid upon them to bring to public view the dark shades of the character of an individual, who has obtained some reputation for talents and abilities, both natural and acquired. They desire to accuse no man. They have done no more than was necessary to defend themselves, and the measures which, as they think, their duty directed them to adopt and pursue. They assure the public, that in doing this they have not been conscious of any selfish, partial, or party motives whatever. They are mere insulated individuals, of different occupations, professions, and callings, and sentiments in religion and politics. Neither politics, nor the peculiar sentiments of different sects and parties in religion, in their meetings, or in their retirement while attending the Board, have formed a subject of conversation ; nor have they, in one official or private measure in relation to the concerns of the College, acted with a view to any effect on any subject of this nature. They have not entered into any association with the new church, or combination against the old church or any of its members, or with any other Corporation, any farther than is stated in these inquiries in relation to Union Academy. The Trustees have not knowingly indulged any hostility towards the President, nor in any case acted with a view to injure him personally or officially, or to deprive him of any right or authority which the Charter vested in him. They

have, as far as they know their own motives, in all their official conduct aimed solely at the good of the Institution, and the benefits derived from it to the public.

In reviewing their conduct on this occasion, they find no reason to regret any measures which they have adopted. They still believe that their tendency is salutary, and that their effects will be beneficial to the Institution and the public. The Trustees have never raised, or heard any cry, except in the Sketches, against the President about orthodoxy.* They had believed, that he agreed with the principal part of the Trustees in religious sentiments; and if he had not, they should never have called him to an account on this subject, nor suffered the belief of any difference in sentiment to have affected their deportment towards him, unless he had actually disseminated infidelity and irreligion among the students. They claim, they have exercised, no inquisitorial authority on others. They enjoy the rights of conscience; they wish to deprive no others of the privilege.

It will probably be asked, If the Trustees regarded the President's character in the light in which they have now endeavored to place it, why have they permitted him to remain so long in office? The answer we think is obvious—Removing him would be a measure of great responsibility. Besides the unknown claim which originated from the act of the Trustees of 1786, the Board owed him a large sum of money, which the resources of the College would not readily afford the means of discharging. With a considerable portion of community, he was popular. The public might not justify the measure, and it might at least, for a time, injure the Institution. We knew that every engine would be set in motion to injure the Institution. We knew the artifice and cunning with which every measure would be distorted and construed into malignity and party spirit.

Every reader of the Sketches, we think, will find in his own feelings an apology for the Trustees in the moderate measures pursued. This strange and artful production is calculated, on a superficial reading, to make impressions unfavorable to the Trustees. Yet every discerning reader, who will take the trouble to examine it critically, will find that there never was a more inconsistent, incorrect, contradictory, confused and unintelligible mixture of fact,

* See Note (V).

reasoning, and invective, collected in so small a compass, and obtruded upon the world. When taken in connexion with the Review, its inconsistencies are more apparent.

We are told, in the Sketches and Review, that Dr. Wheelock had a large patrimony from his father. This consisted of a farm of 200 acres in the vicinity of the College, together with the buildings, library, and perhaps furniture of the former President, worth probably, when he came into possession, \$2000, and now perhaps \$7000. Mrs. Wheelock's fortune may have been at most \$8000. We are also informed, that Dr. Wheelock has been a very severe student; prepared and read many lectures upon divinity and other subjects, to the students; continually heard their recitations, performed many journeys, and encountered various hardships for the Institution; and in short, devoted all his time to its interests. Taking this to be literally true, he could have had little leisure to attend to his private concerns, or enlarge his fortune. We are told also, that he has lavished his own patrimony, and his wife's fortune, upon the College, in building the Chapel, the new College, and in other important provisions for its interests. He must certainly therefore now be much reduced, and in narrow circumstances. The case is far otherwise. We are told, in a note at the bottom of the 70th page of the Sketches, "that the College is indebted to the President, on account of salary and money lent, near \$6000. Moors' School owes him upwards of \$1000. He yet owns the whole of his patrimony inherited from his father. He now owns from six hundred to a thousand acres of land in the south part of Hanover and north part of Lebanon, consisting of several valuable farms. He owns large farms in other parts of Hanover and Lebanon, and in Norwich and Sharon in Vermont. He owns various houses and tenements in the immediate vicinity of the College: and has continually large sums at interest, upon personal and mortgaged security. And not only so, but we have it from his own mouth, that he is able and willing to endow three or four Professorships; provided things go to his mind, and Professors are appointed to his acceptance.

Now let the reader judge.—Dr. Wheelock has sacrificed all his property, time, and talents, to the interests of the College; and during all this time has been growing wealthy, and is now one of the richest men in New-Hampshire. Dartmouth College was, in its infancy, better endowed than any University in New-England; but is, not-

withstanding all the Doctor's exertions in its favor, now one of the poorest; and, independent of the recent grant of the township of Wheelock, its whole permanent funds would not produce an income of \$800 per annum. All except this sum, and the half rent of the town of Wheelock about \$600, is merely contingent, depending on tuition and room rent. Dr. Wheelock's property cannot be estimated at less than *one hundred thousand dollars*, which will yield an annual interest of \$6000 per annum. The whole permanent income of the College does not exceed *fifteen hundred dollars*.

It has been said, that the monies arising from the Phillips fund were mixed with foreign monies: that it was to be an accumulating fund—that is, the interest to be on interest: and that the £800 voted by the Board in 1786 to the President, and by him relinquished, was also to form an accumulating fund. Dr. Wheelock well knows, and so the accounts of the College show, that the accounts of that fund have never been kept separately; * and that all the rents, tuition, and other resources, have formed but one general account. He also knows, that the Board have never had a cent of money at interest, except what arose out of the arrearages in the payment of rents of land, rooms, and tuition bills; and that the Board have always paid interest for a sum nearly or quite equal to those arrearages; and that this sum was principally due to him. He therefore knows, that it has never been in the power of the Board to provide for any such accumulating funds as he requires; that the necessary salaries of the officers of College must cease; in order to that, the Board, as an only alternative, must have borrowed money *at interest*, in order to have erected a fund to be accumulating *by interest*. Dr. Wheelock has for many years been one of the Board, and its principal Executive organ; yet has never digested and laid before the Body any plan for effecting any such measure; nor has he ever for a moment thought any such measure practicable.

The Trustees admit, that during the forepart of the time Dr. Wheelock presided in the College, he pursued his studies with assiduity; and that at that time he acquired a routine of classical knowledge sufficient to enable him to hear recitations when the students do not depart from the beaten track. They however say, that since that period, he has been absorbed in his own private concerns to such a degree, that he has never acquired a philosophical knowledge of the classics, nor is he capable of affording a

* See Note (W).

series of philosophical and systematic instruction, and is therefore unwilling to be urged by the inquisitive mind out of the beaten path of general questions and answers.

There are interspersed in the Sketches and Review, certain reflections on the piety and orthodoxy of some of the Trustees, which deserve no serious notice. They are all believers, and most of them professors of the Christian religion; but they never set up a claim to any superiority over their brethren in respect to either piety or orthodoxy. They only say, that if the President of a College, and *pastor of a church*, are capable of descending to the vulgar and impious cant of modern infidels, in order to pour contempt on piety, it is much to be lamented.

The Trustees take this opportunity to declare, solemnly, that never, within their recollection, was Dartmouth College in so prosperous a condition as at the time when the Sketches appeared. They believe that important improvements had been made in the government and instruction of the students; and that all who have been acquainted with the concerns of the College during the term of six or eight years, will give their testimony to the truth of this declaration. It was rapidly rising in respectability; and the Trustees were enjoying the prospect of its future increasing usefulness, when suddenly this insidious and unprovoked attack was made to lessen or destroy its reputation. They consider this event as a very severe trial: but they desire to acknowledge the good hand of God upon the Institution, and to rejoice that He has lately given some special intimations that he does own it. They think it worthy the attention of the serious reader, that when the number of the students had considerably increased, and at the very moment when a reformation in religion and morality was in a state of rapid progress among them, President Wheelock was proclaiming to the world that the Institution was in a declining condition. These late tokens of the Divine favor furnish to the Trustees a hope, that it will rise superior to this trial, and yet prove a great blessing to the community.

TIMO. FARRAR,
ASA MFARLAND,
CHARLES MARSH,
NATH. NILES,
SETH PAYSON,
ELIJAH PALNE,
JOHN SMITH,
THO. W. THOMPSON,

TRUSTEES.



APPENDIX.

NOTE (A).

Adjourned meeting, February, 1796.

Voted, This Board now proceed to the election of a person to serve in the office of Phillips Professor of Theology at this College; and the ballots being taken, it appeared that the Rev. Charles Backus, of Somers, in Connecticut, was elected.

Voted, That it be the duty of the Phillips Professor of Theology to exhibit Theological Lectures to the students, so often as directed by the Board of Trustees; to perform religious worship in the Chapel, morning and evening, when requested by the President—preach on the Sabbath, and instruct the students in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Annual meeting, August, 1802.

Voted, by ballot, and the Rev. Archibald Alexander is chosen Phillips Professor of Theology at this University.

Voted, That it be the duty of the Phillips Professor of Theology to exhibit Theological Lectures to the students; to instruct the students in Logic and Moral Philosophy; so often as directed by the Board of Trustees; to preach on the Sabbath, and perform religious worship in the Chapel, every other week, when it is not convenient for the President to attend.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Annual meeting, August, 1804.

Voted, by ballot, and unanimously chose Roswell Shurtleff, A. M. of Hanover, Phillips Professor of Theology.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (B).

At a meeting of the Church of Christ, at Dartmouth College, July 13, 1810.

Voted unanimously, That this Church again request Mr. Roswell Shurtleff, Professor of Theology at said College, to take upon him a pastoral care and superintendence of this Church, so far as such duty may devolve on him in reference to that part of the Church which is on the east side of Connecticut river, that is, so far as may consist with his other engagements.

Voted unanimously, That the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Deacon Samuel Dutton, and John Hubbard, Esq. be a Committee to wait on Mr. Professor Shurtleff, and request him, as mentioned in the foregoing vote, to enter into a pastoral relation to this Church, more particularly in reference to the branch on the

east side of Connecticut river, so far as may comport with his official duties as Professor.

And as the Church was erected with a particular view to the religious and moral state of the College, and has, from the beginning, continued in relation with the same; as it is, and will be, attended with peculiar difficulty to make suitable provision for the due administration of the ordinances and for the pastoral concerns; as the Professor of Theology stands in a religious and moral relation to the Institution, which seems to present a natural connection with such a charge; as we unanimously respect Mr. Shurtleff, and are fully satisfied with his talents, his doctrinal and practical principles; and his office and support being subject to the control of the Board of Trustees of said College, and they having in their votes permitted the same;

Therefore our said Committee are authorized and requested to lay the case before him, and obtain his consent to sustain such pastoral relation in the administration and care of said College Church, so far as he may judge it compatible with his professional duties; and which we are led to cherish the hope that he will be disposed to comply with, when he considers our unanimous desire, and the circumstances of his relation to the College and the Church.

A true copy from the records.

Test.

EDEN BURROUGHS, Pastor.

NOTE (C).

At an annual meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, holden at said College, on the Tuesday next preceeding the fourth Wednesday in August, one thousand eight hundred and six

The Committee, appointed at the last session, to attend to the specific complaint of the Executive, having reported, as appears by their report on file:

Voted, That the report of the Committee, appointed in relation to existing difficulties, be recommitted to the same committee; and that they be requested to point out particularly the place of public worship contemplated, the means proposed by the Committee to enlarge the salaries of the officers, and submit particular resolutions, expressive of their ideas of the manner in which their report may be carried into effect.

The Committee, on the subject of the complaint of the Executive, reported again as follows:

The Committee further report the following resolutions, as specifications of the proper method of proceeding for carrying into effect the intentions of their report of the 16th of May, 1806, now recommitted to their consideration:

FIRST. *Resolved*, That the Trustees will employ Mills O'cott, Esq. to contract with such owners of seats in the meeting house, near the College, as he shall deem proper, with the priv-

ileges to the same belonging, not exceeding in the purchase the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid by instalments, from the funds hereinafter mentioned ; such purchase to be effected, only on condition that the owners of the residue of said house shall agree, in proper form, that the said house shall be under the control of the Trustees and Executive Authority of the College, for the purpose of usual and stated times of religious worship, and for administering religious ordinances to the Presbyterian Church at Dartmouth College, and for such collegiate exercises as they may from time to time deem proper. Provided the said house shall be open, at all other times, for the use and service of the other owners, and such other persons as they shall think proper, when it shall not be occupied under the direction of the Executive Authority of College ; and also provided the Trustees shall be at their reasonable proportion of expense in making necessary repairs.

SECOND. *Resolved*, That the Phillips Professor of Theology perform divine service in said house on the Sabbath, and other instituted days of public worship, by himself, or such other clergyman or candidate as shall not be disapproved of by the President, or a majority of the Executive Authority : That the said Professor, in addition to the foregoing services, shall deliver at least one Theological Lecture at the College Chapel, in each week in term time, extraordinary cases excepted ; and all votes heretofore passed, respecting the duties of the Professor of Divinity, be and hereby are repealed.

THIRD. *Resolved*, That the said Professor shall receive the same salary as the Professors of Languages and the Mathematics ; and that he shall take upon him no parochial charge, other than the Church, officers and students of Dartmouth College ; nor shall he, by any contract or subscription, receive any emoluments, except from the Trustees of said College.

FOURTH. *Resolved*, That an additional sum of fifty cents per quarter be raised on the room-rents ; one dollar per quarter on tuition fees ; and twenty-five per cent. out of Library income ; to be appropriated to the purchase of the seats and the privileges aforesaid.

And be it further resolved, That the annual sum now paid for rents in the meeting house be appropriated on account of raising the salary of the Professors beforementioned, respectively, to the sum of six hundred dollars per annum each ; and that the residue, unprovided for, be received from the other College funds.

(Signed) JOHN WHEELOCK, Chairman.

Which report being read and considered—

Voted, That the same be received and accepted:

NOTE (D).

At a meeting of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College, in the meeting-house near said College, 7th November, 1803.

Upon a review and careful examination of the proceedings of the Reverend Grafton Presbytery against the Rev. Eden Burroughs, and the church under his care, in the year 1784, and from time to time since that period ; it was unanimously voted, that we think it our duty publicly to declare, that in our view, through some unhappy inattention, or whatever cause, the proceedings of said Presbytery were founded upon principles which the Gospel does not approve ; and that through misrepresentation they were led into mistakes, which it sacredly behoves professing Christians carefully to avoid. And we earnestly recommend, to one and all, the same review and examination of those matters. And we are well persuaded, that they will stand convinced that the proceeding of the Rev. Eden Burroughs and his Church, have been governed by a sincere regard to that order and fellowship which the word of God requires ; and that it is the duty and privilege of Churches to hold them in fellowship as brethren beloved, and as becometh Saints.

Attest,

JOHN SMITH, Pastor.

NOTE (E).

I hereby certify, that the late Honorable Jonathan Freeman told me, that when he conveyed to the President certain College lands, lying, it is thought, in that part of Lebanon called Mount Support, the President told him (the said Freeman) that he (the President) would as willingly have a lease of 40 years as for 999 ; and the reason which the President gave was, that said lands would all be ultimately given to the College. The said Honorable Jonathan Freeman further observed, that he the said F. thought proper to make the long lease : and I understood him, that his expectation that said lands would be given to the College, was the reason why he the said F. chose to give the long lease.

ROSWELL SHURTLEFF.

Hanover, August 18th, 1815.

NOTE (F).

Annual meeting, August, 1789.

Voted, That the rents of the hundred acre lot of land on the College Grant, so called, in Lebanon, known by being called the Loomis lot, be sequestered to the use of the President, in addition to his salary.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (G).

At an adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, February, 1796.

Voted, That the Financier be, and hereby is, requested and directed to make an exchange with President Wheelock, of fifty acres of land lying south of and adjoining to Joseph Green's, in Hanover, for fifty acres now belonging to said President in Lebanon.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (H).

Annual meeting, August, 1804.

Voted, That the sum of twenty dollars be allowed to President Wheelock, on account of taxes assessed the year past by the law of the State upon him, contrary to expectation at the time his salary was established, and different from common usage.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Similar grants were made, 1805 and 1806, in which latter year the President's salary was fixed at \$812, to include his compensation for services, and the sums usually allowed him for depreciation of money, and extraordinary expenses at Commencement—and the grant on account of taxes is not found to have been since made.

Attest, WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (I).

AUGUST SESSION, 1805.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College, the Executive Officers of said College respectfully represent—

That there are certain difficulties subsisting, which they hope may be removed, but which, as they have reason to fear, may possibly in their operation render it necessary for them to attend worship, on the Sabbath, in some place distinct from the meeting house in this place; such an event, were it ever to happen, the undersigners will greatly deprecate; and nothing short of the impossibility of enjoying, any other way, their natural and religious rights, can lead them to the same; and which they shall be ready fully to prove to the public on any proper occasion. Should they however to this end eventually find it expedient, they desire the approbation of your honorable Board in favor of the measure, and they persuade themselves that your goodness will be induced to grant the same from motives of *humanity*, science, religion, and the prosperity of this Institution. Should such an event in future arise, notwithstanding

ing every possible measure to prevent it, the undersigned conceive that it will become their duty, and that they shall have a right to meet on the Sabbath at the Chapel; and that *the Professor of Theology meet at that place*; and they consider that they have a just claim to your *protection* for the measure, and they very respectfully desire and expect your sanction to the same.

Dartmouth College, 31st August, 1805.

(Signed) JOHN WHEELOCK, President.

JOHN SMITH, Prof. of Latin and Greek,
Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages.

JOHN HUBBARD, Prof. Math. and Nat.
Philosophy.

N. B. We have full reason to believe, that the Professor of Medicine is full in opinion with us concerning the above, though he is now absent.

A true copy.

At an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College, holden at said College, on Tuesday next preceding the fourth Wednesday in August, Anno Domini, 1805.

Voted, That the Hon. President, Professor of Languages, and Professor of Mathematics, be requested to specify the several matters of complaint intended to be included in their general representation of the 31st of August, being this day by them officially made and presented to this Board.

The officers aforesaid accordingly laid in a specification, which is as follows :

" In compliance with the vote of the Trustees, requesting a specification of the several matters of complaint intended to be included in our general representation of the 31st of August inst. we offer the following—

" 1st. Individuals belonging to the Religious Society in this place, have treated the President with great *disrespect* and contumely, by saying, in substance, that they, said individuals, would reduce the power of the President, and would oblige him to conform and yield to them.

" 2. That the Rev. Professor of Languages has been treated with unkindness and *disrespect*, by certain Christian brethren in this place, in this; The Reverend Professor, by invitation of the Church at Dartmouth College, acted as their pastor nearly twenty-one years; and before he had declined acting longer in that, or they had desired him to decline, they addressed and styled him their late Pastor, and requested him to act as moderator of the church as a matter of civility, under the idea that his pastoral relation had ceased.

" 3. That certain members of the church at Dartmouth College, and others not belonging to said church, did in a certain memorial indirectly charge the President with a violation of truth.

W. A. That certain members of the said church have in our opinion taken improper measures, and seceded from the church in an irregular and improper manner.

" 5. That in consequence of the foregoing reasons, our feelings are such, that we cannot commune as Christians with the said seceding brethren, neither can we with comfort be present at the administration of the ordinances to the seceding members, and neither can we with edification and comfort, hear the preaching of those Clergymen who have assisted or deliberately countenanced the secession of said members.

" 6. That measures which respect the society in this place have been pursued without a proper regard and respect to the officers of College, who, in their character as officers, as well as individuals, had an interest in the matters so transacted; and the Executive of College have in many instances, respecting concerns of that nature, been apparently treated with designed neglect.

" We request liberty of making further specifications, if such should occur to us, as this specification has been of necessity made in haste.

" *Dartmouth College, Sept. 2, 1805.*

(Signed) JOHN WHELOCK, Pres.
JOHN SMITH, Prof. Lan.
JOHN HUBBARD, Prof. M. and P.

NOTE (K).

At an annual meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, holden at said College, on the Tuesday next preceeding the fourth Wednesday in August, one thousand eight hundred and six.

The agent appointed to purchase seats in the meeting house, having reported as on file,

Resolved, That the subject matter of said report be referred to Messrs. Jacob and Burroughs.

The Committee, to whom was referred the report of the agent to purchase seats in the meeting house, reported as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of Mills Mcott, Esq. agent to attempt to purchase seats in the meeting house, report the following as a resolution, which being adopted by the Board, they have reason to believe will meet the approbation of the owners of said meeting house, and have a tendency to conciliate the subsisting difficulties in the vicinity.

Resolved, That the Trustees and Executive of College shall have the exclusive use and control of said house on Commencement days, and for any other public Collegiate exercises on other days; and that, at all the usual and stated times of religious

worship, the privileges of said house for the enjoyment of such worship, and the administration of the ordinances, shall be enjoyed as fully and freely, by the officers and students of said College, as by the proprietors of said house: And provided there shall be two or more bodies of professing christians, who usually attend public worship in said house, and who may wish to enjoy the administration of the ordinances in said house, and who do not hold fellowship with each other, that they may not interrupt each other, they may and shall have their previously stated days, in succession, for such administration, so as not to have the administration to the one, on the day prefixed for the administration to the other: That the Phillips Professor of Theology perform divine service in said house, on the Sabbath, and other instituted days of public worship, by himself, or such other clergyman or candidate as shall not be disapproved of by the President, or a majority of the Executive Authority of College — Provided, the Professor of Theology may exchange with any regular ordained minister, conformably to an arrangement already made by the whole of the Executive, when thereto requested by any number of professing Christians, who usually attend upon his preaching, for the purpose of having special religious ordinances administered to them by such minister; provided reasonable notice be publicly given from the desk, of the time or times fixed for such administration; and the time or times so fixed do not interfere with other administrations of the same kind.

That, as the people in this vicinity esteem it a duty and privilege to contribute, according to their abilities, towards a compensation to the Professor of Theology for his administration to them, they have that privilege, provided it be not done in a way repugnant to the true intent of the resolution of the honorable Board of Trustees, in relation to the manner of his receiving his yearly compensation for his services as Professor of Theology.

That, in case a Professor of Theology should be appointed, on whose ministry a majority of the inhabitants and proprietors may not choose to attend, the said Trustees will convey to said inhabitants and proprietors, or to some person chosen by a majority of them, for their use, the whole interest which the said Trustees may have in said house, upon having paid or tendered to them the value of such interest in money; the said value to be estimated and adjudged, if the parties cannot agree, by the Selectmen of the town of Lebanon, for the time being, or a majority of them.

Which is submitted.

STEPHEN JACOB, Chairman.
EDEN BURROUGHS.

at Hanover, Sept. 1, 1806.

Which report being read and considered,

Voted, That the same be received and accepted.

Voted, That the resolution, appointing Mills Olcott, Esq. Agent on behalf of this Board, for purchasing an interest in the meeting house, together with the resolution or resolutions making appropriations therefor, be and the same are hereby reconsidered.

Voted, That, for the year to come, the Professor of Divinity be excused from lecturing publicly to the students in the Chapel, more than once in three weeks; that he lecture privately, on Theological subjects, to such of the students as the Executive shall direct; and that he preach, on the Sabbath, as often as his ability will permit.

Voted, That the votes of this Board, so far as they extend to granting a salary of six hundred dollars each to the Professors of Languages, Mathematics and Philosophy, and Divinity, be and hereby are reconsidered; and that the said Professors be allowed, for the ensuing year, the sum of fifty dollars each, in addition to their permanent salaries of five hundred dollars each.

A true copy.

Attest—

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (L).

Adjourned meeting, October, 1811.

Resolved, That it is due to the honorable President, and may be instrumental of beneficial consequences, to reply to the President's memorial addressed to this Board, dated August 26, 1811, and that the Trustees should distinctly state their opinions in relation to some of the more important points suggested in the memorial.

The Trustees therefore declare, that they do not deem it essential to the welfare of the College that any Church should be considered so connected with the College as to depend upon this Board for patronage, and upon our funds for support; but they do consider it highly important to the comfort and happiness of every Christian residing at the College, that there should be regular Gospel instruction, and the regular administration of the ordinances; and that no measure of the Trustees should in any way abridge the rights of conscience.

The Trustees consider, that they have made such provision for religious instruction, and the administration of the ordinances, as circumstances required; but as a very unhappy division among the professors of religion has taken place, and the President by his memorial seems to express a desire that some place, other than the meeting house, should be provided where religious ordinances and administrations may be attended to, the Trustees hereby express their consent that the President, and those officers of College who cannot with comfort and edifica-

don worship with the society usually worshipping in the meeting house, may withdraw from the meeting house, and hold religious exercises on Sabbaths, and other days of public worship, in the College Chapel, or in such place as the President and those officers may appoint; at which meetings, such students of College may attend, as request that permission of any of the Executive officers.

The Trustees cannot accede to the idea contained in the memorial, that any deviation from the will of the late Doct. Phillips, or any perversion of the Phillips fund, hath taken place, by requiring Mr. Professor Shurtleff to preach in the meeting house on Sabbath and other days of public worship; or by permitting him to administer Gospel ordinances, when such administration does not interfere with the prescribed duties of his Professorship.

The Trustees, however, expressly declare any administration of the ordinances, or attention to Parochial concerns, which interfere with the regular discharge of the duties of the Professor of Theology, to be in their opinion improper and unjustifiable.

The Trustees have long labored to restore the harmony which formerly prevailed in this Institution, without success; and it is with reluctance they express their apprehensions, that if the present state of things is suffered to remain any great length of time, the College will be essentially injured.

Copy examined.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (M).

Dartmouth College, August 18, 1818.

I do hereby certify, that I do not recollect ever having seen, nor am I now able to find, in my office, any account stated by President Wheelock, of his receipts and disbursements while in Europe.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

NOTE (N).

Dartmouth College, Aug. 2d, 1818.

I do hereby certify, that by the report of a committee appointed to audit the former Treasurer's account, from 1779 to 1788 inclusive, as recorded among the proceedings of the Trustees in August 1789, it appears that one item in their general statement was advances for the President, and Mr. James Wheelock as his companion, in a tour to Europe, absent from October 1782 to February 1784, L. 208 : 1 : 0.

Attest.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

NOTE (O).

An apparatus for illustrating the Mechanical powers,

The three kinds of levers, hammer levers, compound ditto, pullies, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, compound engine, composition and resolution of forces,				£.21	0	0
▲ neat orrery, in wainscot box,	-	-	-	12	12	0
▲ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet improved ackromatic telescope, on a brass stand, with two erect eye-tubes, and an astronomical inverted ditto,	-	-	-	9	9	0
▲ An electrical apparatus,	-	-	-	6	16	6
▲ spare cylinder to ditto,	-	-	-	0	5	6
▲ spare coated jar,	-	-	-	0	7	6
Repairing a crane, barometer, and thermometer,	9	7	0			
4 cases, packing, &c.	-	-	-	0	14	0

£.51 11 6

The above is an abstract from an invoice of goods bought of Cruger, Lediard & Mullet, of London, by Eleazar and James Wheelock, August 10, 1784; the same being the Philosophical apparatus procured by said Eleazar and James for President Wheelock, and sold by them to him for the above amount, with the addition of freight, &c.: the same being the whole of the articles procured by them for him.

JAMES WHEELOCK.

NOTE (P).

It is difficult for the Trustees to obtain an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of Moors' School, as the books are all in the hands of Dr. Wheelock; and the Trustees have not been able to obtain from him any certificates of the amount of funds, and of the charitable instruction produced by them.—But from a hasty inspection of the books it appears, that when he went to Europe, in 1782, his account against Moors' School amounted to more than ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—and when the one half of the township of Wheelock was granted to HIM as President of Moors' School, in 1786, and after all his receipts from Scotland, it was indebted to him more than FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The remittances from Scotland (amounting to \$400 annually) had ceased prior to President Wheelock's voyage to Europe in 1782, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Trustees in Scotland with his administration of the affairs of the School.—Now it must be very apparent, that unless he could re-establish his credit with the Trustees in Scotland, and have the yearly remittances made to him as formerly, his debt against the School

would in all probability be lost forever. Hence his voyage to Europe in 1782 was not exclusively for the benefit of the College.—The \$400 from Scotland paid but little more than the interest of his debt against the School. Hence in 1786 he applied to the Legislature of Vermont for a grant of a township to the College; and in the progress of the business very artfully secured one half the township to himself as President of Moors' School, (which was unknown as a distinct Corporation) and thereby effectually provided for his debt against the School.

NOTE (Q).

Adjourned meeting. March—April, 1790.

Dr. Wheelock informed this Board, that he has contracted with Mr. Ebenezer Lane to erect and complete a Chapel; 50 feet long, and 36 feet wide, for three hundred pounds; the one half whereof to be paid by this Board, the other half by sundry inhabitants of this vicinity who have covenanted relative thereto, conditioned that they be entitled to the use of the one half part thereof until they be reimbursed; for which reimbursement the said Dr. Wheelock hath given obligations to said inhabitants in the name of the Board.—Whereupon, Voted, That the procedures of said President Wheelock relative thereto, as above represented, be and hereby are approved by this Board.

Copy examined. WM. H. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

NOTE (R).

If the College had been regularly progressing in prosperity from 1779, (the time President Wheelock came into office) as every reader, not particularly acquainted with facts, would be led to believe by reading pages 36 and 39 of the Sketches, it is somewhat extraordinary that the President should, in 1805, represent to the Legislature of the State, that the College finances were in a deplorable situation, and that, unless relief were granted, the Trustees must encroach on the capital of their funds; yet such was the fact, as appears by the following documents:

Extract from a memorial presented to the Legislature, June 5, 1805, by John Wheelock, in the name and behalf of the Trustees of Dartmouth College.

“But your memorialist would humbly represent, that the incessant care and attention of five instructors are employed, and the addition of one more is needed in the education of the members, besides the instruction in the Chymical and Medical department, and other occasional necessary concerns, in conducting the affairs of the Institution; that the whole income of its capital yields but little more than \$1200 yearly: that though, under Divine Providence, it has and does greatly prosper in its internal order, and the improvements of its members, yet the

Trustees have to encounter almost insuperable difficulties in obtaining the means which are absolutely necessary for its support: and notwithstanding the compensations are small, furnishing only a scanty sustenance to those who are devoted to its services; yet struggling with embarrassments, they have been and are obliged to encroach upon the principal; and unless they can obtain assistance, will be reduced to expend upon the productive capital to support its existence, by which the seminary must languish and decline to ruin."

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, June 14, 1805.

The committee on the memorial of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, having carefully examined and critically ascertained the amount of the annual income arising from all their existing funds, and comparing that with the annual expenditures absolutely necessary for the support of said Institution, according to the present establishment, find that the current expenses exceed the annual income five hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-six cents, without any allowance being made for insurance of the College against fire, or losses occasioned by bad debts, which may be fairly estimated at three hundred and fifty dollars; amounting in the whole to nine hundred and three dollars and ninety-six cents.

Your committee therefore report, that a grant, arising from the interest of the three per cent. stock in the funds, of nine hundred dollars annually, be made to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, for defraying the expenses aforesaid, which shall continue until the Legislature shall see fit to revoke the same; which grant, in the opinion of your committee, is absolutely necessary to prevent the Seminary from total destruction.

Which report being read and considered—

Voted, That it be received and accepted.

SAMUEL BELL, Speaker.

In Senate, the same day—Read and concurred, with this amendment, "that said grant shall not extend beyond the present year."

JOHN A. HARPER, Clerk.

Secretary's Office, Aug. 9, 1815.

I certify the preceding to be true extracts from the files of the General Court deposited in this Office.

ALBE CADY, Secretary.

Common readers, from the account of the funds given in pages 36 and 39 of the Sketches, are led to believe that the College, in 1808 and 1809, was out of debt, and, besides other property, had \$8,000 due to them on interest: whereas at those pe-

shows the College owed nearly or quite as much as it now does. If there is any increase of debt since those periods, it is owing to a purchase the Trustees have since made of a large building near the College, for the accommodation of the students with commons, and other purposes. The Treasurer, in a hasty estimate for 1809, states the amount due to the College at about \$9500—and the amount of its debts at about \$6800.—At the last commencement, 1815, there was due to the College about \$10,850—and its debts amounted to about \$7650.

The following documents shew the income of the College in August 1814, and in November of the same year. The latter document may have been prepared in more haste than the former, and consequently may not be perfectly accurate.

Statement of the Income of Dartmouth College for the year ending August, 1814.

Sundry charges against students for tuition and incidentals, room-rent, and assessments on account of commons, not including their board in commons, nor interests or fines,	\$4362 98
Annual rent on leases of land in the town of Wheelock,	630 00
Annual rent on leases of other lands, &c. including Commons-Hall,	808 28
Interest, more than what accrued on debts due from College, so far as the same are within the Treasurer's knowledge, may perhaps be estimated at	130 00
Sundry fines charged the past year,	75 87
	<hr/> \$5956 87

Errors excepted.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Treasurer:

An Estimate of the annual Income and Expenditure of Dartmouth College, founded in part however on an estimation of items which are fluctuating in their amount, as made November, 1814.

INCOME.

Annual rent on Wheelock leases, as per estimate made last winter,	\$630 00
Ditto on other leases,*	708 28

* The Treasurer has made contracts, by which this item will be increased next January about thirty dollars, and January 1816, twenty dollars more.

P. S. The income of the Phillips Professorship lands, already leased, being less than the Professor's salary, &c. it

Rent of rooms for students in College buildings, as at present charged,	507 38
Use of Commons-Hall and Steward's apartment,	100 00
Tuition and ordinary incidentals, as charged to students, estimating the number at 140, at \$.21 per year,	2940 00
Interest on outstanding debts, which are supposed to be well secured, more than to balance in- terest on debts due from the College, say	180 00
Fines likely to be charged for the present, that is, so long as the students' bills remain as hereto- fore in respect to delinquencies,	75 00
	<hr/> \$5140 80

EXPENDITURES.

President's salary,	\$5912 00
Salary of three Professors,	1800 00
Allowances to ditto,	300 00
Salary of two Tutors,	600 00
Board of ditto,	126 67
Ralph Wheelock's annuity,	166 67
Assistant Librarian,	20 00
Insurance, say	97 25
Meeting house, say,	50 00
Inspector of College buildings,	30 00
Pay-roll of Trustees, (if for one session) say	100 00
Various items, comprised in the different incidental accounts, of uncertain amount, but say	250 00
Treasurer's salary, (on an average)	400 00
	<hr/> \$4852 69

Attest,

WM. H. WOODWARD, Treas'r.

was not supposed necessary to separate that part from the other rents, that part of that income being about \$326 90. What was the estimated amount of accumulated capital for the Phillips fund in 1804, I am not now able to ascertain and the calculation cannot now be readily made by me. But I find a report of a committee of the Board on record, made in August 1804, by which it appears that the annual rents of lands appropriated to that Professorship, amounted at that time to \$262 50.

W. H. WOODWARD, Treas'r.

The unproductive lands belonging to the College, are the following :—

Residue of a tract north of Stewartstown, estimated from 6000 to 10,000 acres.

Residue of Wheelock not leased, generally poor land, say 1200 acres.

One hundred acres in Chelsea, which will probably begin to yield an income the present year, but of uncertain amount till certain repairs are completed.

Some undivided lands in Sharon, of very trifling value, say from 150 to 200 dollars worth.

Several scattered small parcels in Hanover and Lebanon, say in all 300 acres, some of it very poor.

A township of six miles square on the line of the District of Maine, north of George Wentworth's Grant, given by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, June 1807, for special purposes, as in their grant mentioned.

Some small parcels in Dorchester, of small value, say 300 acres.

A residue of lands in Warren, originally 300 acres; but in dispute and doubt as to title of a part.

The above is prepared in great haste, there not being time to make a careful investigation of the descriptions or quantities, and some small parcels may not be recollected.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Treas'r.

NOTE (S.)

I Isaiah Potter, of Lebanon, in the County of Grafton, and State of New-Hampshire, do testify and say, that several years ago, my brother, the Rev'd Lyman Potter, made a tour into the southwestern States, on to the Ohio; the object of his tour was to see the Country, in order to determine whether to remove there with his family. Some time, I think, after his return, my brother informed me that he received a mission from President Wheelock to the Cherokee Indians in that quarter; that when on his tour thither, agreeable to his mission, he visited the Cherokees, and was with them about three days, I think, and it might be some longer; in which time he visited the schools and performed other missionary labours with them, as he thought suitable: that on his return, he stated his bill to President Wheelock at one dollar per day, for one hundred and thirty-six days, if I mistake not; which he said the President allowed him and paid him, (excepting a small sum, I think of four Dollars, which the President deducted for his own trouble, if I mistake not, in getting the money by a negociation of a bill of exchange in Boston:)

ISAIAH POTTER.

State of New-Hampshire.

Grafton, ss.—Lebanon, August 16th, 1815.

Then Isaiah Potter made oath before me the subscriber, that what is stated in the above affidavit, by him subscribed, is the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Attest.

BEN. J. GILBERT, Jus. Peace.

NOTE (T)

The committee, appointed to confer with the committee appointed by the President and Fellows of Middlebury College, on the propriety of complying with the request of the Trustees of Union Academy, beg leave to report, that they have attended to the duty assigned them; and, in conjunction with the above named committee, passed the following votes, viz.

Voted, To recommend to the respective Boards by which they were appointed, to comply, in whole or in part, with the request of the Trustees of Union Academy above mentioned.

Voted, To recommend to each of these Boards, to give, for four years to come, one half of their tuition to any number of young gentlemen not exceeding six in each College; provided they be patronized by the Trustees of said Academy to the amount of forty dollars annually.

Voted, That if any of said young gentlemen be patronized by the said Trustees to a less amount than forty dollars annually, such young gentlemen shall receive a proportional reduction of tuition.

J. T. GILMAN, for the committee.

Copy of a Report made August session, 1815.

Examined— WM. H. WOODWARD, Sec'ry.

NOTE (V).

We the subscribers, Executive officers in Dartmouth College, do testify and say, that, while undergraduates, and since we have become officers in said College, we have never heard the President, in his public lectures or expositions of Scripture, express any sentiments which are not generally considered *Calvinistic*; that we have never heard from him any expression of disapprobation of *Calvinistic* preachers on account of their sentiments, but the contrary; that we have not ourselves had any dispute or controversy with him concerning those particular doctrines of the Gospel which are esteemed *orthodox*; that in any conversations we may have had with the Trustees on the subject of the

difficulties which have arisen between them and the President, we have never heard from any one of them a suggestion of any dissatisfaction with him on account of his religious tenets; and that we do not hesitate in this solemn manner to declare, that there is not the least foundation for an opinion, that those difficulties have arisen, either in whole or in part, on that account: and further say not.

ROSWELL SHURTLEFF,
EBENEZER ADAMS,
ZEPH. SWIFT MOORE,
THO. JEWETT MURDOCK.

State of New-Hampshire.

Grafton, ss.—August 24th, 1815.

Then Roswell Shurtleff, Ebenezer Adams, Zeph. Swift Moore, and Thomas Jewett Murdock, severally made solemn oath, that the above affidavit, by them subscribed, contains the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Attest— BEN. J. GILBERT, Jus. Peace.

We the subscribers, of Hanover, in the county of Grafton, and State of New-Hampshire, do testify and say, that during the late session, at said Hanover, of the Committee appointed by the Legislature in June last, to visit Dartmouth College, &c. and to report a statement of facts, we occasionally attended the said session as spectators: that in course of the long examination and inquiry before them, President Wheelock, before said Committee, said, when appealed to by T. W. Thompson, Esq. one of the Trustees of said College, and by Charles Marsh, Esq. "that there had never been in the Board any question about religious sentiments; that there had never been any conversation on the subject; that there was no theoretical difference; that there was a practical difference—and that he gained this sentiment only from the acts of the Board"—and we think he mentioned particularly the acts of the Board in relation to Union Academy.

JAMES WHELOCK,
JAMES R. WHELOCK.

State of New-Hampshire.

Grafton, ss.—Aug. 31, 1815.

Then James Wheelock, and James Wheelock, jr. Esqrs. made solemn oath, that the above affidavit, by them respectively subscribed, contains the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Attest— BEN. J. GILBERT, Jus. Peace.

NOTE (W).

Dartmouth College, Aug. 18, 1815.

I do certify, that no separate running account has been, to my knowledge, kept with the Phillips fund (so called) so as to exhibit, at one view, what has been received and paid on the same. Since I have officiated as Treasurer, an attempt has been made to keep the accounts with lessees of the lands appropriated to the Phillips Professorship, separate from those with the other lessees, so that the amount of rents arising thereon might be readily ascertained.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Treas'r:



A Report of a Committee of the Board of Trustees having been accepted, stating the evidence they had received that President Wheelock had an agency in writing and publishing the pamphlet, entitled, "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College," &c. and the President having presented to the Board a written representation in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, the following Resolutions were introduced by Judge Paine. President Wheelock was served with a copy, and inquired of, at different times, if he had any communication to make to the Board on the subject, or wished time for consideration.—His answers were evasive. The truth of the allegations in the preamble to the Resolutions *not being questioned by President Wheelock, or any member of the Board*, the Resolutions were then adopted.

Dartmouth College, August 26, 1815.

Cases sometimes occur, when it becomes expedient that corporate bodies, whatever confidence they may feel respecting the rectitude and propriety of their own measures, should explain the grounds of them to the public. Such an explanation becomes peculiarly important when the concerns committed to their care are dependant on public opinion for their prosperity and success. Into such a situation the Trustees of Dartmouth College consider themselves now brought. Under a sense of this duty, they have already cheerfully submitted their past acts to the inspection of a Committee of the Legislature of the State; and from a sim-

their view of that duty, they now proceed to state the reasons that lead them to withdraw their further assent to the nomination and appointment of Doct. John Wheelock to the Presidency of Dartmouth College.

First. He has had an agency in publishing and circulating a certain anonymous pamphlet, entitled "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College and Moors' Charity School," and espoused the charges therein contained before a Committee of the Legislature. Whatever might be our views of the principles which had gained an ascendancy on the mind of President Wheelock, we could not, without the most undeniable evidence, have believed that he could have communicated sentiments so entirely repugnant to truth, or that any person who was not as destitute of discernment as of integrity, would have charged on a public body as a crime, those things which notoriously received his unqualified concurrence, and some of which were done by his special recommendation. The Trustees consider the above mentioned publication as a gross and unprovoked libel on the Institution; and the said Dr. Wheelock neglects to take any measures to repair an injury which is directly aimed at its reputation, and calculated to destroy its usefulness.

Secondly. He has set up and insists on claims which the Charter by no fair construction does allow—claims which in their operation would deprive the Corporation of all its powers. He claims a right to exercise the whole Executive authority of the College, which the Charter has expressly committed to "the Trustees, with the President, Tutors and Professors by them appointed." He also seems to claim a right to control the Corporation in the appointment of Executive officers, inasmuch as he has reproached them with great severity, for choosing men who do not in all respects meet his wishes, and thereby embarrasses the proceedings of the Board.

Thirdly. From a variety of circumstances the Trustees have had reason to conclude, that he has embarrassed the proceedings of the Executive officers, by causing an impression to be made on the minds of such students as have fallen under censure for transgressions of the laws of the Institution, that if he could have had his will, they would not have suffered disgrace or punishment.

Fourthly. The Trustees have obtained satisfactory evidence, that Dr. Wheelock has been guilty of manifest fraud

in the application of the funds of Moors' School, by taking a youth who was not an Indian, but adopted by an Indian tribe under an Indian name, and supporting him on the Scotch fund which is granted for the sole purpose of instructing and civilizing Indians.

Fifthly. It is manifest to the Trustees, that Dr. Wheelock has, in various ways, given rise and circulation to a report that the real cause of the dissatisfaction of the Trustees with him was a diversity of religious opinions between him and them, when in truth and in fact no such diversity was known or is now known to exist, as he has publicly acknowledged before the Committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the affairs of the College.

The Trustees adopt this solemn measure from a full conviction that the cause of truth, the interest of this Institution, and of science in general, require it. It is from a deep conviction that the College can no longer prosper under his Presidency. They would gladly have avoided this painful crisis. From a respect to the honored Father of Dr. Wheelock, the Founder of this Institution, they had hoped that they might have continued him in the Presidency as long as he was competent to discharge its duties.

They feel that this measure cannot be construed into any disrespect to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, whose sole object in the appointment of a Committee to investigate the affairs of the College must have been to ascertain if the Trustees had forfeited their Charter, and not whether they had exercised their Charter powers discreetly or indiscreetly—not whether they had treated either of the Executive Officers of College with propriety or impropriety.—They will ever submit to the Authority of Law. The Legislature have appointed a Committee to examine the concerns of the College and the School generally. The Trustees met that Committee with promptitude, and frankly exhibited every measure of theirs which had been a subject of complaint, and all the concerns of the Institution as far as their knowledge and means would permit. They wish to have their acts made as public as possible. The Committee of the Legislature will report the facts, and the Trustees will cheerfully meet the issue before any tribunal competent to try them, according to the principles of their Charter.

They consider this crisis as a severe trial to the Institution; but they believe that in order to entertain a hope that it will flourish and be useful, they must be faithful to their

trust—that they must not approve of an Officer who labors to destroy its reputation, and embarrass its internal concerns. They will yet hope, that under the smiles of Divine Providence, this Institution will continue to flourish, and be a great blessing to generations to come.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the appointment of Dr. John Wheelock to the Presidency of this College, by the last will of the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, the Founder and first President of this College, be, and the same is hereby, by the Trustees of said College, disapproved.

And it is further

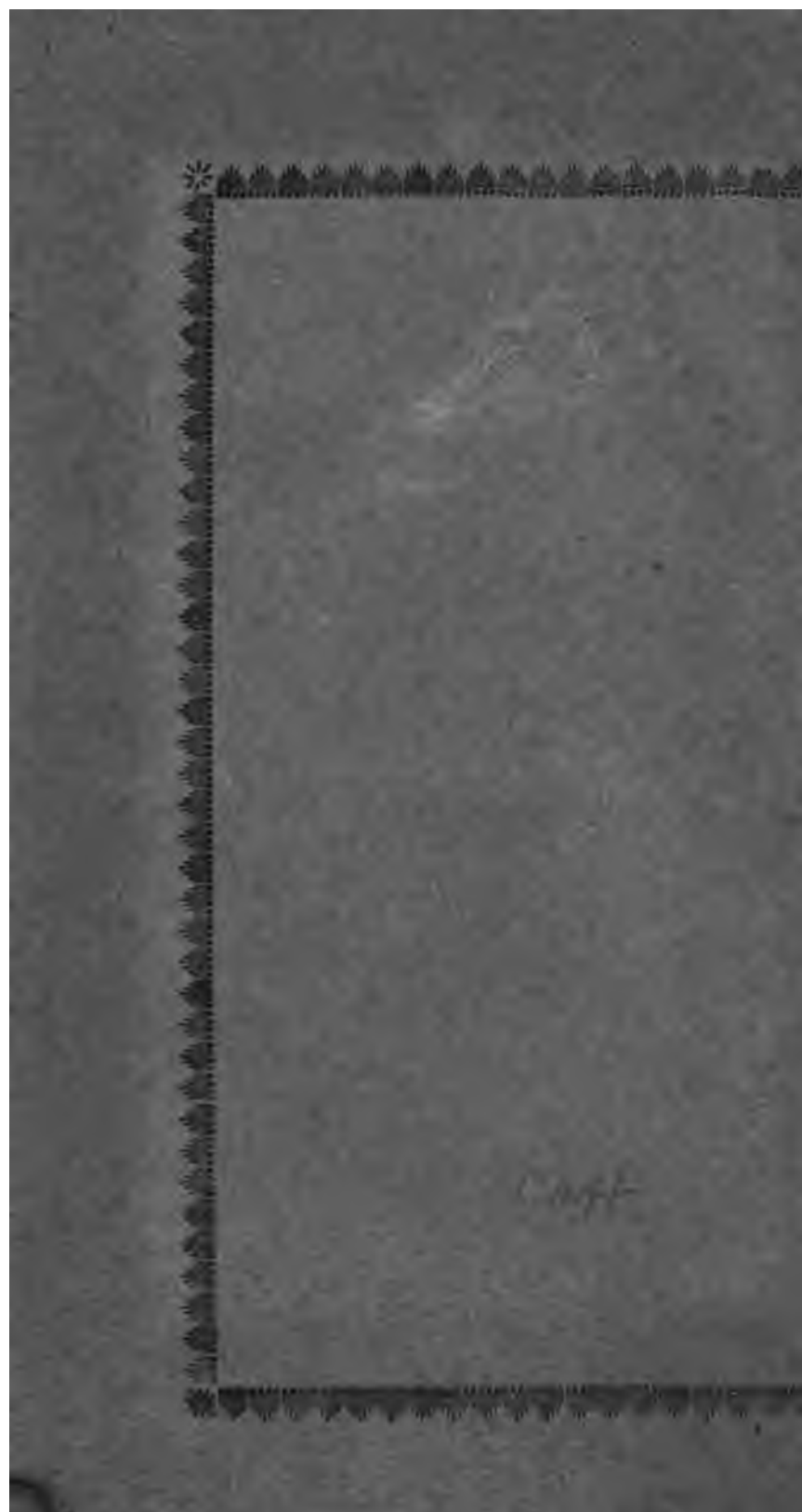
Resolved, That the said Dr. John Wheelock, for the reasons aforesaid, be, and he is hereby, displaced and removed from the office of President of said College.

Resolved, That for the reasons before stated, the said Trustees deem the said Dr. John Wheelock unfit to serve the interests of the College as a Trustee of the same, and that therefore he be displaced and removed from the said office of Trustee of said College ; and that the Trustees will, as soon as may be, elect and appoint such Trustee as shall supply the place of the said Dr. John Wheelock as a Trustee.

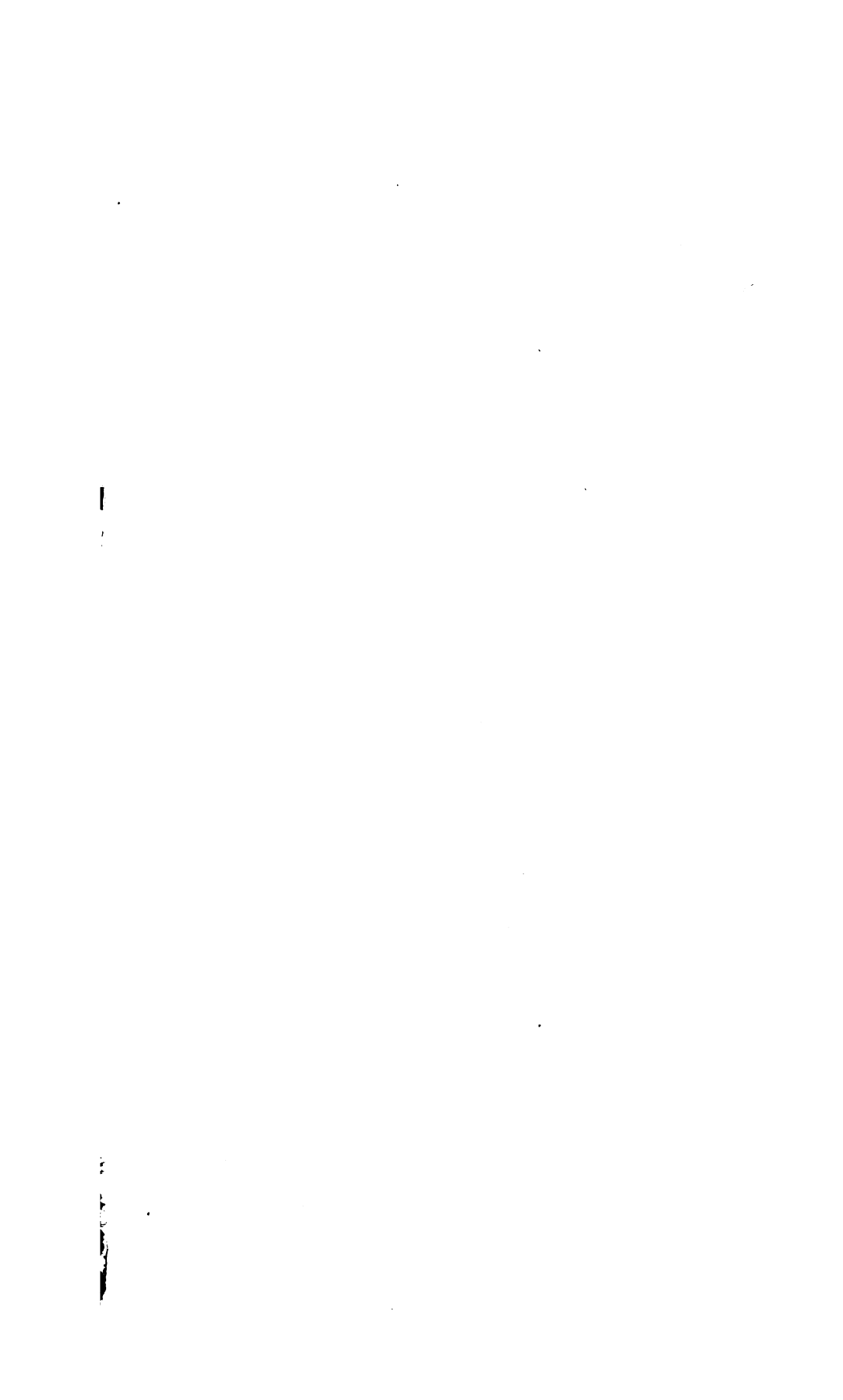
Resolved, That for the reasons aforesaid, the said Dr. John Wheelock be, and he is hereby, removed from the office of Professor of History in this College.











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